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BRITISH BUILD AN OVERFLOW OF HONG KONG

Extend Colony on Island to Mainland–Chinese Eagerly Co-operate

REVOLUTION FELT BUT LITTLE THERE

Amazing Progress Made in Last Two Years—Races Feel No Barrier

By MARC T. GREENE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG—Returning to Hong Kong after two years' absence, one is amazed at the development of the colony and gratified at the evidences of content and comparative well-being among nearly 750,000 Chinese living here in security and without apprehension under the protection of the Union Jack.

More and more the impression gains that this is one of the outstanding colonization achievements of all time; that it confers equal benefits upon the colonizers and the natives of the land; that it marks not only accomplishment but progress, that it is characterized by a degree of altruism too apparent to be questioned.

The building of Hong Kong, "city beautiful" of the Orient, upon a site than which nothing could have seemed less suitable, is too familiar a story to bear repetition. Everyone knows in a general way what has been done here in less than 100 years, and thousands of visitors have wondered at the unrivaled picture of the harbor and "Peak," impressive equally by night and by day.

Outstanding among his memories of world-famous scenes has been the traveler's recollection of that vision of fairyland which the wondrous mountainside offers on a summer evening when its myriad lights flash forth to vie with the stars in finding their reflections in the tranquil waters of the harbor.

It is one of the world's famous "sights," that; but it is only a part of the story of modern Hong Kong where the Chinese themselves are more prosperous and more contented by far than in any other part of the vast country.

Actual City Is Named Victoria

The original crown colony of Hong Kong comprised the island on which is located the city of Victoria, so-called, the place of Government offices, of European shops, of hotels and shipping bureaus, the whole surrounded by Chinese, many of them so wealthy that they possess homes on the hillside as lavish in character as those of any European.

As the years have passed, however, the colony has far outgrown the

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Austrian Reforms to Control Right to Carry Firearms

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The Chancellor, Dr. Johann Schober, introduced in the Austrian Parliament May 24 amendments to the present law regarding the carrying of firearms. According to the law on firearms of October, 1852, should the public safety demand it, the right to possess or carry arms can be either restricted or suspended for a certain time in certain localities by decree of the "Statthalter" who corresponded to the present provincial governor.

This law is now amended so that all matters relating to firearms, munitions, etc., come directly under the control of the Chancellor as head of the central Government. Offenses against the new law are punishable by a fine not exceeding 2500 schillings ($350) or imprisonment for not more than three months.

The new amendments are the logical outcome of the constitutional reforms of last December which placed all matters relating to firearms, etc., under state supervision. Most of the speeches made after introduction of the new bill concerned themselves with avowal by all parties to stand by the parliamentary Government and condemnation of threats by special interests such as the Heimwehr home defense force in attempts to compel action detrimental to general interest of the whole state.

KENT POLICE ASK PLANE TO 'MOVE ON'

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The Belgian night air liner flying from Brussels to London caused excitement in Maidstone, Kent, by "loitering" two hours and 20 minutes early on May 23, over the town and waking the inhabitants, with the result that the local police station telephoned to Croydon air-drome to request the plane to "move on."

Hundreds of people in night attire invaded the streets to watch the pilot circling round and round at a height of 250 feet. It was learned that mist and rain was encountered on reaching Kent, so the pilot decided to return to the Lympne airdrome, on the coast, but found himself hemmed in by clouds and was unable to leave town. Despite Maidstone's appeals for a little rest, the plane could not proceed to its destination till dawn.

Drys in Mass Meeting at Boston on May 25

A MASS meeting for the purpose of upholding the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States will be held in Boston Garden, North Station, on Sunday afternoon, May 25, at 3 o'clock, to which the public is invited.

The Graf Rolls Down to Rio Along Brazil

Vast Throng to Greet Ship at Capital City but It May Not Land

BAHIA, Brazil (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin, en route from Pernambuco to Rio de Janeiro, passed over this city at 8:15 a. m. (6:15 a. m., E. S. T.) May 24.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin sailed southward May 24 along one of the most beautiful coasts in the world on a 1250-mile trip to Rio de Janeiro, capital of Brazil.

On their left hand passengers had the blue monotony of the Atlantic dotted with vessels in the coastwise trade; on their right hand they could see Brazil, now mountainous and now rolling, but always green and sparkling in the tropic sun.

The departure from here was made at 11:55 p. m. (9:55 p. m. E. S. T.) May 23, several hours later than the Graf's master, Dr. Hugo Eckener, had calculated.

A large crowd witnessed the take-off and cheered as the ship let loose from the mooring mast and rose gracefully in the air. It circled the city, which was specially illuminated, and at 12:20 a. m. disappeared southward.

At 1:25 a. m. (11:25 p. m. eastern standard time Friday) the Graf was sighted passing over Maragogy, about 75 miles south of Pernambuco. Other cities along its route to Rio de Janeiro are Maceto, Bahia and Santa Cruz.

The commander of the Graf was reported to be planning to fly over the German colonies in the far southern States of Santa Catherina, Parana and Rio Grande do Sul. It was believed he might attempt a landing at Sao Paulo.

The Zeppelin arrived here at 6:30 p. m. (4:20 p. m. eastern standard time), May 22, after completing an ocean crossing from Seville, Spain, in just 61 hours. Leaving Pernambuco on its return from the South it will fly northward to Havana, stopping there, and later proceeding to Lakehurst where supplies will be taken on for the trip back to Friedrichshafen, Germany.

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—The city is preparing a tremendous welcome for the Graf Zeppelin. All Government offices will be closed at noon and business houses and shops will release their employees early for a glimpse of the giant dirigible.

The company that runs the aerial cable line to the famous Pao d'Assucar (Sugar Loaf Mountain), which rises 1200 feet above the sea at the entrance to the bay, has arranged for a special service by which hundreds of spectators will be able to crowd on this vantage point. The Zeppelin, on entering the headlands, will be flying almost on their own level.

Though the Zeppelin will pass over Rio de Janeiro and possibly Sao Paulo, the chances were considered 2 to 1 that she could not make a brief landing here.

Dr. Eckener hopes to land for a

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HINDUS OBSERVE DHARASANA DAY; SUSPEND RAIDS

Bombay Parade of 200,000 an Impressive Display of Nationalism

BOMBAY, India (AP)—Indian Nationalists observed "Dharasana Day" May 24, making it an occasion to celebrate "victory" there against British police and armed forces, and of mourning for those arrested in the course of the raids against the salt pans.

A partial hartal, or stoppage of work, was in effect in most of the native city. The usual daily raids against the Wadala salt pans were suspended temporarily, but will be resumed, it was understood with a new mass raid.

Instead the crowds that staged a procession May 23 into the foreign area, which was declared to be one of the most impressive demonstrations of nationalism ever seen here, were called again to the Esplanade Maidan where eyewitnesses of the Dharanasa raids were to address the crowd.

The number of demonstrators were swelled by employees of the railway workshops and cotton mills who are observing "Empire Day."

The parade, in which an estimated 200,000 persons participated, was regarded here as not a spontaneous mob manifestation but as a carefully organized demonstration of civil disobedience in its strictly nonviolent character, sponsored by 28 commercial corporations.

The correspondent of the London Daily Herald cabled his paper that it was an "amazing spectacle" and said: "This much has Mahatma Gandhi accomplished, and it may prove his greatest triumph—union of all classes as well as the growing union of religious communities in common desire to achieve self-government."

For the first time since his internment Mahatma Gandhi was allowed May 24 to receive his wife in the Yeroda jail. Mrs. Gandhi was accompanied on her visit to the Mahatma by Miss Miraben, formerly Miss Madeline Slade, daughter of Admiral Slade and a convert to the Gandhi cause.

The interview took place in the office of the prison in the presence of an official.

Warning by Afghan King

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

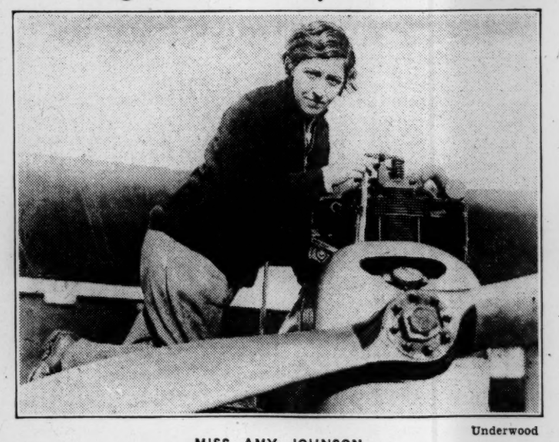
LONDON—Nadir Shah, King of Afghanistan, has issued a warning to his people to have no dealings with Indian revolutionary forces. Meanwhile the East Indian section of the London Chamber has published a statement here advising members not to agree to cancellation orders for piece goods in consequence of the boycott of British goods in Bombay. The section urges that business should not be subordinated to politics and that the fullest possible support be given to the Government of India in protecting traders against intimidation and coercion.

'Lady Volunteer' Arrested

DELHI, India (AP)—Mrs. Satyavati, leader of the "Lady Volunteers," was arrested May 24 by the police on an order to give security to cease dissemination of sedition. She is the fourth woman to be arrested by the Government from among the feminine leaders of the civil disobedience campaign.

Nank Chand, styled a member of the "depressed classes," was sentenced May 24 to two years' rigorous imprisonment on a conviction of sedition.

English Girl Solo Flier Finishes Flight From Croydon to Australia



Underwood

MISS AMY JOHNSON

Who Completed Solo Flight to Australia, Covering the 10,000 Miles in 19 Days.

PORT DARWIN, North Australia (AP)—Miss Amy Johnson, British girl flier, reached this city on May 24 from Atamboea, Timor, after a flight of 400 miles across the Timor Sea.

In so doing she completed in 19 days a solo flight from Croydon, Eng. She left there on May 5, hoping to beat Bert Hinkler's 15-day flight record from England to Australia, but bad weather and mishaps delayed her in the latter stages of her trip, and she fell behind her schedule after flying two days ahead of it for much of the journey.

She made a spectacular landing at the air field here. Three planes from Brisbane and one Dutch seaplane escorted her from far out over the sea to this port.

A large crowd which had gathered cheered her enthusiastically. News of the arrival was radiocast and advices here said that within two minutes of the landing another crowd in Sydney awaiting the news of the arrival gave her an ovation there.

Government officials were among those greeting the girl. When the official ceremony was over they hurried her off in a motorcar to Government House, where she will be the guest of the North Australian Government during her stay here.

James Scullin, Premier of Australia, sent a message of congratulation from Canberra on behalf of the Federal Government and extended to her an invitation to come to the capital while Parliament is in session.

The escort planes took off an hour before Miss Johnson landed and cruised about in circles 50 miles north

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They Lead in 'Battle Cry of Freedom' From Liquor

TO BE HEARD AT "VICTORY RALLY"

Upper Row, Left to Right—Col. Raymond Robins, Who Will Be Chief Speaker; Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, Maryland, President, National Women's Democratic Law Enforcement League; Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, Chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement. Lower Row, Left to Right—Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, Noted for His Humanitarian Work in Labrador; Dr. William F. Anderson, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, Pastor of Park Street Church and President of the Prohibition Loyalty League; Clarence De Mar, Famous Marathon Runner.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN SOUTH AFRICA AIDS MOVEMENT

Report of 'Sudden Success' Is Sent by Feminist to London Conference

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A message from Mrs. Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, veteran leader of the feminist movement, who is now in South Africa, was read at the twenty-third annual conference of the Women's Freedom League which opened here May 24. Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence expressed great satisfaction at the "sudden success" of the women of South Africa in getting the vote "which had taken them by surprise." She continued:

"With the entrance of South African women into the full citizenship of this Commonwealth of Nations the whole woman's movement gains new strength. The right of married women to retain their own nationality is as keenly felt here as at home and this question when it comes before the Imperial Conference later in the year should find a solution acceptable to woman citizens of the whole Commonwealth. Other great issues such as the determination of all women of the nations that their children shall no longer be sacrificed for the settlement of international disputes will receive great success and strength."

The native races of South Africa, she said, are "in many respects in the same position as voteless women have been for ages and I hope and believe that when the women of the South African Union get the vote there will be more concern for their rights as human beings and a more just and unified policy in regard to their interests."

She concluded by wishing success in the deliberations of the conference, adding: "I can asure you all that every reform in legislation and custom at home has reverberations throughout the world."

All Doubt Removed About Size of Atom

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The size of the atom is pretty well ascertained by now. In fact there is no doubt about it any longer. For instance—

If one could take a baseball and magnify it to the size of the earth, the atoms would be as big as baseballs. Or the other way around—if you were to count the number of atoms in a baseball, you could figure on about as many as if the earth were made of baseballs.

Dr. Irving Langmuir, associate director of the research laboratories of the General Electric Company, thus described the volume of the atom at a meeting here of the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society, at which he received a medal.

BANK WOMEN ELECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn.—The Association of Savings Bank Women in Connecticut elected Miss Margaret M. Maloney, of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Winsted, chairman at the annual meeting held at the Stafford Savings Bank here. The session was attended by women employees of 45 Connecticut savings banks.

POLICE ARREST ENGLISH AGENT ON WET CHARGE

Federal Officials Say Foreign Liquor Interests in Conspiracy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Simultaneous with the uncovering by federal authorities here on May 23 of what they characterized as a widespread "conspiracy" to violate the dry law through coöperation of foreign agents in shipping liquor to this country from abroad, Maurice Campbell, local prohibition administrator, initiated a new enforcement policy by arresting the proprietors of four shops alleged to be engaged in selling home-brew materials and accessories and raiding two "beer gardens."

The discovery of the alleged "conspiracy" among foreign liquor interests to violate the Prohibition Act became known when the federal authorities arrested Edward Tatham, of London, here on the evening of May 23. Mr. Tatham was arrested in a drawing room of the Toronto Limited as the train was about to pull out of Grand Central Terminal, on a charge of conspiring to violate the Prohibition Law. The arrest followed a secret indictment by the Federal Grand Jury on May 21 of the firm of Justerini & Brooks, Ltd., distillers, of London, of which Mr. Tatham is a director, according to Robert B. Watts, Assistant United States Attorney. It is the first British company to be indicted in the federal courts of the United States for conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws, Mr. Watts said.

The project was a far-reaching, highly organized plan, Mr. Watts said, to import fine liquors into this country for sale to a select group of wealthy people. Four leather bags seized with Mr. Tatham were filled with documents which, Mr. Watts said after a cursory examination, appeared to contain a complete written record of the progress of the project to sell liquor in the United States.

Mr. Watts said the "conspiracy" was started in January, 1929, and dur-

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Great 'Victory' Rally Crowd Due to Jam Boston Garden

Doors to Be Opened at 1 O'Clock and Band Concert Will Entertain Early Comers—Special Trains to Bring Many From Out of Town

Interesting, instructive and colorful, the great prohibition "victory" meeting, with its numerous delegations all under their respective banners, its massed choruses, its band and its impressive array of speakers, promises to bring to the Boston Garden, Sunday, May 25, at 3 o'clock, not only an immense outpouring of dry sentiment, but likewise a large representation of those sincerely desirous of hearing both sides presented before making a stand for or against prohibition.

It was, indeed, the importance of bringing home to the wavering wets and the doubtful drys the provable benefits of prohibition that prompted the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church, to inaugurate the move which resulted in the Citizens Committee of One Thousand and thence expanded to the present Prohibition Loyalty League, which is sponsoring the Garden meeting.

Standing "for God and Home and the Constitution," the object of the league of which Dr. Conrad is president is: "Unwavering fidelity to the Eighteenth Amendment, insistence of law enforcement, retention of the 'Baby Volstead Act', public arousement by mass meetings, public education by literature and addresses," and that it will find its most spectacular and impressive manifestation in tomorrow's meeting, officers of the organization are assured.

To provide the greatest convenience for the 21,000 who are expected to gather at the great auditorium in the North Station, where the Boston Garden is located, the doors will be open at 1 o'clock. William H. Bain will act as head usher and under his direction will be 200 volunteer ushers from the different Boston denominations. From 2 to 2:30 a band of 35 pieces will entertain the early comers.

Splendid Musical Program

Added to the chorus of 1000 voices mainly recruited from the church choirs of Greater Boston, the musical part of the program under the direction of the Rev. I. W. Williamson will be augmented by Richard Oliver of Providence at the piano, and Cleon Hopkins, cornetist, who will lend encouragement to the "congregational" singing, and by Raymond Walsh, accompanied by Miss Jean Livingston, who will sing "The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground."

Prominent clergymen, officials and publicists to the number of 175 will occupy the platform when Dr. Conrad, who will preside as chairman, calls the meeting to order. The main speaker on the program is Col. Raymond Robins, known throughout the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Hand-Forging of Silver Remains Same as in Time of Edward the Confessor

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The process of hand-forging silver has not changed since the time of Edward the Confessor, some 900 years ago, and to illustrate this the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company recently had a fascinating window display in Regent Street. There the making of a silver spoon could be traced from the ingot to the finished article.

The smelter first gives the metal 7½ per thousand of copper alloy to make it pliable and then sends it to the silversmith, who cuts it into measured sections. Each workman making a spoon heats his piece of silver with his tongs over a forge and then shapes it with a hammer into a flat spoon. After this he "works" the silver cold.

The decoration of the handle is made with a die and hand press with a 20-ton squeeze and then the bowl is shaped with a steel hand punch. The thickness of the silver can be pressed to the part of the bowl which will have the most wear and tear, and it is in this way that the greater durability of the hand-forged spoon is attained.

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company stated that a 30-years-old machine-made spoon was recently returned to them for a new bowl; it was thin, and weak and bent. But a hand-forged one of the same year arrived for a minor repair, as sound as on the day it was made.

After leaving the hand-press, the spoon is tested for the correct amount of alloy and, if satisfactory, is hall marked. Finally it is polished with sand and then becomes a commercial article.

In fine work of this kind the machine still cannot compete with the craftsman who, after many years' apprenticeship, can make an article which will last for centuries, while the machine turns out something that looks well for a number of years, but which will never become an heirloom.

Single Word Ends British-Egyptian Parley on Treaty

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—One word "unreasonably" was all that stood between the British and Egyptian delegates in the final stage of negotiations for a treaty of alliance, particulars of which were disclosed May 23.

Agreement had been reached on all points even to the extent of Britain's undertaking to reconsider the question of the status of the Sudan one year after the treaty was ratified, but the Egyptians "stood pat" on their demand for the right of unrestricted immigration.

The British, mindful of the possibility of the country being flooded with agitators, as happened shortly before the assassination of Sir Lee Stack at Cairo in 1924, were determined that the Governor-General of the province should have the right to deport undesirables.

It is difficult to see why such a small matter caused the breakdown. Complete equality with Britain was offered to the Egyptians in respect of immigration, the precise words being: "The two governments are agreed there shall be no discrimination in the Sudan between British subjects and Egyptian nationals in matters of commerce, immigration or possession of property."

The Premier, Nahas Pasha, and his colleagues, however, demanded the further guarantee that the Governor-General would not restrict immigration which the British were only prepared to accept provided the word "unreasonably" was included. Though the discussions were prolonged till 5 o'clock in the morning both sides refused to budge and adjournment till five found them still adamant.

Motor's Scream No Joke to Thief

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—A motorcar which cries out when anyone tries to steal it—not just a short cry, but a loud, continuous yell—has been invented by H. C. Anderson, a master baker of this city.

The mechanism attached to the car causes an electric horn to let out a prolonged scream when the motor is started unless it is first turned off by the owner's special key.

Police believe such an outspoken car will keep thieves at a respectful distance.

HOOVER TAKES STEP TO STOP TREATY DELAY

President Says He Will Call Special Senate Session If Necessary

'BIG NAVY' MEN'S PLAN TO OBSTRUCT IS MET

Leaders Consulted by Administration in Agreement With Program Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Plans of "big navy" opponents of the London Naval Treaty to obstruct ratification of the pact by the Senate at this session met with summary and specific counter-action by the President on May 23.

In a terse pronouncement on May 23 President Hoover served notice on this group that unless the treaty was disposed of before Congress adjourns he will promptly reconvene the Senate to act on the pact.

"It is my understanding," the President declared, "that the advocates of the naval treaty in the Senate are earnestly striving for action in the present session. If it should prove impossible to complete it at regular session I shall call a special session of the Senate immediately following the regular session to deal with the question. The leaders in the Senate have been consulted and are in agreement with this program."

The President's warning was directed not alone to avowed opponents of the treaty, such as Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, Arthur Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana, and Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, but to such administration supporters as James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, who have been very lukewarm to the pact and would like to see it lay over until the next regular session.

There is no intention on the part of the Administration and the senatorial supporters of the treaty to cut off debate or obstruct committee hearings. Neither the President nor the friends of the treaty in the Senate have any objection to prolongation of consideration. But they are opposed to using such prolongation as a means of preventing the treaty from coming up this session. As long as the hearings and debate are earnestly and sincerely pursued the Administration has no objection. But the President will vigorously contest any effort to filibuster, using his power as executive to hold the Senate in session until it does act.

The President's pronouncement followed on the heels of the decision of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on the demand of "big navy" members, to begin a third week of hearings on the treaty, notwithstanding the fact that William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman, and other members of the committee, declared that as far as they are concerned the hearings were completed on May 21.

In view of the urgent desire of the Senate to wind up its work Administration leaders are confident that the President's challenge will have the desired effect and that if there was any intention to stalemate the treaty at this session the plan will be quietly dropped and the agreement will be taken up and ratified.

Owing to the possibility of a debate of considerable length on the tariff bill, some Republican leaders were of the view that the committee hearings on the treaty would be completed before the Senate was ready to turn to the issue and that there would be no difficulty in bringing it before the chamber.

Japan in Accord With U. S. Over Pact

TOKYO (AP)—Baron Shidehara, Japanese Foreign Minister, submitted to the cabinet session on May 23 the American inquiry received through William R. Castle Jr., the United States Ambassador, concerning Japan's interpretation of Article 19 of the London Naval Treaty.

The cabinet left the matter of a reply in Baron Shidehara's hands. It was understood that the Foreign Minister was fully in accord with the American views on this article. The Foreign Office shortly will exchange notes with the United States or otherwise clarify the meaning of the article.

The American inquiry was understood to have been prompted by the fears of some senators that the article would permit Great Britain to replace 6-inch-gun cruisers with craft carrying 8-inch guns.

Reed Declares Treaty Makes War 'Most Unlikely'

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—The London Naval Treaty "has made a war most unlikely within the lifetime of any living man," David A. Reed, Senator from Pennsylvania and member of the American delegation, asserted in an address here on May 15. He summarized the results of the parley with regard to the much-debated cruiser status by saying:

"The upshot of the agreement is that Japan and Great Britain agree to stand still and complete only vessels now building, lay down absolutely no more and stand still at the present figures until 1936; while we who now have two heavy cruisers in the water go on until we have commenced the construction of 18, which places us in the position of complete parity with Great Britain and the position of 10 to 6 with Japan instead of the 4 to 1 ratio that Japan now has and the 7½ to 1 that Great Britain has against us in that category."

GOVERNOR URGES NEW DIVISION ON LIFE NECESSITIES

Rejection of Proposal by House Brings Letter of Request

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has before it today a message from Gov. Frank G. Allen, strongly urging the establishment of a division on the necessaries of life in the State Department of Labor. The Governor's action was prompted by the recent rejection of a proposal to that effect by the House.

"I personally feel very strongly on this matter," the Governor wrote. He declared it bad policy not to have in existence the state authority formerly invested in the Commission on the Necessaries of Life which disbanded on May 1. There is an urgent need for a group to maintain fair prices for commodities known as necessaries of life at this period, the Governor asserted.

Pointing to the coming expiration of the agreement between operators and anthracite coal miners on Sept. 1, the Governor added that there might at that time be need for proper regulation of fuel supply, which such a division could handle.

After sharp debate the House concurred with the Senate report by accepting the measure providing for assistance to be rendered by the State to needy persons 70 years old or more. The House formerly favored the ages of 60 for women and 65 for men.

The Senate passed to be engrossed a bill permitting the Public Utilities Commission to fix the price and the amount of property to be taken when a municipality purchases a gas and electric plant. Amendments provided that the department should act on findings of fact only.

A bill providing for abolition of the Stony Brook grade crossing was passed to be enacted and the Hull Bridge Bill was recommitted on grounds that it should be incorporated in a general resolve for highway and bridge construction work now up for legislation.

The Senate passed to be engrossed bills to establish a division of smoke abatement in the Department of Public Utilities, to remove highway bridges over the former location of the Hampden Railroad, and to study further the proposed revision of state tax laws.

The Legislature received a special message from the Governor which requested provisions for the formation of a George Washington Bicentennial Commission to formulate plans for fitting celebrations of this significant event in coöperation with the Federal Government.

Bills were signed by the Governor calling for the formation of a special commission to study plans for the maintenance of wild life sanctuaries, for a special commission to investigate retirement allowances of employees of the state and metropolitan district commission, and for increasing the salaries of city council members of Boston, Cambridge and Revere if voted upon favorably by the people at the next city elections.

The problem of law enforcement crept into the Legislature May 24 when Roland D. Sawyer, Representative from Ware, urged immediate action in favor of an investigation of the liquor and narcotic divisions of the Boston Police Department with a view to weeding out alleged corruption. The resolve was rejected.

As an aid to industry, and a means of settling the cases of thousands of small appeals quickly, a new board of tax appeals as embodied in the provisions of a bill before the House, was favored by several speakers. Others thought the added expense would only increase taxes and urged acceptance of an adverse report filed by the Ways and Means Committee. Efforts to refer the bill to the next annual session failed.

Need of investigating causes of unemployment, to relieve the situation by proper legislation, was recommended by the House Committee on Ways and Means in reporting bills to study statistics, wages and general business conditions.

After striking out the clause limiting the number of taxicabs in Boston to 3000, the Senate passed the recalled taxicab regulation bill to be reënacted and the House concurred.

Help in Enforcing Vendors' Law Asked

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Coöperation of schools and colleges is sought in a drive for better enforcement of the itinerant vendors law begun May 23 by Earl S. Hewitt, deputy Secretary of State.

Mr. Hewitt explained that the itinerant vendors law differs from that regulating hawkers and peddlers in that it applies to out-of-state firms that send solicitors into New Hampshire. These, he said, must pay the State $25 and make a deposit of $500. No local fee is exacted. Only four or five, he explained, have applied for licenses and made deposits so far and it is his opinion that more probably are at work in the State, canvassing colleges, schools and buildings singly or in teams, and making sales.

He sent letters to the interfraternity councils of Dartmouth University and Phillips-Exeter Academy.

Junior Achievement Institute Planned

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Broader scope this year will be given to the activities of the annual Junior Achievement Leader training institute on the Eastern States Exposition grounds, June 25 to July 3.

Courses will be offered in both academic and shop subjects, as related to the work of Junior Achievement Clubs.

Club leaders, present and prospective, will be enrolled in these courses, and the work also will be open to persons who, from their interest in the movement, desire to extend their knowledge of its pursuits and objectives. Special attention will be paid to a development of the background and philosophy of the movement, as distinguished from the handicraft knowledge imparted.

An attendance of about 200 is expected, including students of two colleges that are now in active coöperation with the management of Junior Achievement.

CORRECT MALT EXTRACT LABELING DEMANDED

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Manufacturers of 45 brands of malt extracts and sirups must correct the labeling of their products within a reasonable time, Charles D. Howard, State Chemist, notified them May 23, or have their products in New Hampshire stores confiscated. In his letter, directed to the various producers, Mr. Howard said that there was misrepresentation in the labeling of the products because they contained insufficient or incorrect statements, and that this violated the law.

Tonight at the Pops

March, "Maple Leaf" ..... Laurandeau
Overture to "Orpheus" ..... Offenbach
"Valse Triste" ..... Sibelius
Fantasia, "Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
Scythian Suite, Second Movement ..... Prokofieff
Largo ..... Handel
"Italia," Rhapsody ..... Casella
Selection, "Show Boat" ..... Kern
Waltz, "Girls of Baden" ..... Komzak
"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Square and Compass Club; ladies' night, entertainment by Black and White Entertainers, Auditorium, 8.

Copley-Plaza; banquet, Massachusetts Safe Deposit Association, Ballroom, 6:30.

Theaters

Copley—"The Ackroyd Mystery."
Wilbur—"Broken Dishes."

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lectures by members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:

By Dr. John M. Tutt, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brockton, in Pythian Temple, West Elm Street, 3:30; and auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Framingham, in E. W. Dennison Memorial Hall, 216 Concord Street, 8;

By Bliss Knapp, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, in Liberty Hall, Lowell Memorial Auditorium, East Merrimack Street, 3:15;

By Dr. Hendrik Jan de Lange, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in First M. E. Church, City Hall Square, 3:30;

By Cyrus S. Rogers, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New Bedford, in Fairhaven Town Hall, Fairhaven, 3:30.

Mass meeting, auspices Prohibition Loyalty League; principal speakers, Raymond M. Robins, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, Clarence H. De Mar, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody and Bishop William Anderson; chorus of 1000 voices; Boston Garden, 3.

Brookline Bird Club; bird walks, Carleton Path and Public Garden, 6:30; Melrose Highlands to Doleful Pond and around Whip Hill; meet at corner Franklin Street and Rustic Road, 6.

Children's Museum of Boston; motion picture, "Over the Pole With Byrd," Lecture Hall, 3.

EVENTS MONDAY

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; eighth annual meeting and elections, Clubhouse, 10.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed. Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: 18th century porcelain, made at Chelsea; prints and illustrated books by Auguste Lepere; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings of early New England. Works by Massachusetts painters under the auspices of the Copley Society. May 21 through June 15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings and paintings of sailors and marines by Charles E. Heil; etchings of airplanes and the sea by Charles H. Woodbury. Japanese exhibition loaned by the Junior Red Cross. Through May 29.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, corner Museum Road and the Fenway—Arts and crafts by alumni of the school. Through May 24.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings by Jessie Arms Botke; New England pen and ink sketches by Esther Morse Andros. Fairy pictures by Harold Gaze. Through May 24.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—One hundred American prints, selected by the American Art Dealers' Association. Through May 24.

Doll and Richards, 338 Newbury Street—Nine paintings by Charles H. Davis.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sixteenth general spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members. Through June 30.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Landscapes and flower pictures by Jane Peterson. Etchings and engravings by Harry Morley. Through May 31.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Pencil portraits by Rebecca Lindon Smith Taylor. Through June 7. Water colors by American artists.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Work by Louise Upton Brumback, Max Bohm, John Noble, Leon Kroll, Bernard Karfiol, Kenneth Bates, Francis Speight, Margarett Sargent and Morris Hall Pancoast.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Paintings by S. J. Guernsey, G. H. Nordstrom, J. H. Garo and H. B. Bettinger. Through May 24.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Pastels and oils by Beatrice Stevens. Through May 24. Early American maps.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old masters.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors by Boston artists; etchings and prints of old and modern Boston. Through May 31.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Fifty selected proofs from fine prints of the year. Through May 31.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting, Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings from a Boston collector by Cady Bierstadt, Enneking, Mulhaupt, Marshall Johnson and others.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Holidays all day. Admission free. Gems and gem stones, arranged alphabetically, with special display of gems from quartzes. Story labels. Drawings of cats from Foujita's "Book of Cats," interpreted with prose poems by Michael Joseph. Through May.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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VALUE RETURNED IN ADVERTISING, FIRM HEAD SAYS

Merchandising Conference Told of Advantages by Major O'Keefe

Advertising has played a major rôle in giving distinctiveness to individual products, with consequent reduction in sales resistance, according to Maj. P. J. O'Keefe, president of the P. J. O'Keefe Advertising Agency, Inc.

Addressing the third merchandising conference of Bigelow, Kent Willard & Co., at the University Club in Boston May 23, Major O5Keefe stressed the importance of advertising in making individual trade names well known to the buying public.

An example of the value of a well-advertised name, backed by high quality of products, is contained in the experience of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, he said.

"The exchange," he continued, "markets 75 per cent of the California citrus crop. One of the most efficient and prosperous of the non-exchange group recently joined the exchange and handed over its complete sales records for the previous season. The prices brought by this nonexchange fruit were then compared on a size-for-size and grade-for-grade basis with the prices brought by exchange fruit from the same California community, sold in the same markets and in nearly all cases on the same day.

"The exchange fruit, though physically identical with the nonexchange fruit, sold for 43½ cents a box more. Unsentimental jobbers, bidding at auction, were willing to pay an average of 43½ cents apiece for the exchange labels on the boxes."

Cannon Again Heads Temperance Board

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—The quadrennial general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, preparing for adjournment ratified on May 23 a temperance report, refused a referendum on the question of giving women equal rights in the ministry, and authorized a referendum on the formation of a judicial council, a supreme court of southern Methodism.

Before the temperance expression was made the board of temperance and social service re-elected Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of Washington as its chairman. This was the latest of a series of victories for the veteran head of the noted board.

The conference voted 164 to 128 to recommend a referendum in the local conferences on the question of ordaining women preachers. The measure failed to pass, however, as it previously was ruled that a two-thirds affirmative vote was necessary.

The conference also ratified the report of a committee calling for the formation of a commission of 15, to work toward ultimate union with the northern Methodist Episcopal Church, and to effect an exchange of territory from time to time.

School Debaters Win Scholarships

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Montpelier High School won the Vermont Interscholastic Debating League championship, May 23, defeating Windsor High School in a debate on the question, "Resolved, That all water-power projects in the State should be owned and operated by state rather than private interests." Montpelier took the negative.

The Montpelier team, which includes Homer Dewey, William Ryan, James Hayford, will be awarded scholarships of $300 each by the University of Vermont.

The Windsor team, including Norma Piper, Maurice LaFountain, and Charlotte Richmond, will receive scholarships of $150 each from the university.

RELIGIOUS UNION ELECTS OFFICERS

Eleven societies of the Young Peoples Religious Union were formed during the last year and eight reorganized, bringing the total to 228, it was reported at the annual meeting in Dorchester May 23. The Indianapolis organization received first award for steady progress during the year for the third straight year.

Officers elected are Frank B. Frederick, Dorchester, president; William Barnes, Montreal, P. Q., Frances Cushing, Duxbury, Mass., Ethan Allen Doty, Philadelphia, Pa., Dana McL. Greeley, Lexington, Mass., Eric Grimwade, Chicago, Ill., Howard Hicks, Rockford, Ill., and Gus Postler, Oakland, Calif. vice-presidents; Elizabeth Hall, Braintree, Mass., secretary; William B. Rice, Melrose, Mass., treasurer.

NEVADA HAS SHINY HIGHWAY OF GOLD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TONOPAH, Nev.—The Nevada state highway department is out with the startling statement that it is paving the highway up near the copper camp of Ely with gold.

The material from the old "tailings" dump of the McDonald-Ely mining company is being used to mix with oil for repairing and renovating the oiled highway west of Ely. Assays made of this material show values in gold ranging from $2 to $22 per ton with an average of about $5.

BUSHNELL ELECTED TO BOARD

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Boston Automobile Club, local unit of the American Automobile Association, Robert T. Bushnell, District Attorney of Middlesex County, was elected a member of the board of governors of that organization.

WOMAN DRY RUNS FOR SENATE

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Dr. Jennie Callfas, militant dry worker who was ousted as Democratic national committeewoman after refusing to support Al Smith for President, launched her campaign on May 22 for the Democratic nomination for the Senate seat now held by George W. Norris, Republican.

Dr. Marsh Devises Golden Rule for Motor Drivers

A "Golden Rule" for motorists has been devised by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University. He presented it recently before the National Safety Council.

An enthusiastic motorist, Dr. Marsh has spent many hours behind the wheel on the open road as well as in heavy traffic. His rule takes the form of an acrostic, the first letters of which, read downward, spell "Golden Rule." It follows:

Give the other fellow the benefit of the doubt.
Obey traffic rules.
Look!
Drive discreetly.
Envy not the persons whose machines go faster than yours.
Never be presumptuous on the highway.

Rivet attention on what you are doing.
Use your head.
Love your fellowmen.
Enjoy life.

Utilities Hearings in Concord June 2

CONCORD, N. H. (AP) — Judge George F. Morris in United States District Court set June 2 as the date for hearing on a petition of the New England Gas & Electric Association and other companies asking that the New Hampshire Public Service Commission be restrained from enforcing its recent order calling for details of finance and operation.

The public service commission had ordered the companies involved to produce the required data before its members on June 3. At the same time, John E. Sullivan, insurance commissioner, who has supervision of the sale of securities, suspended from sale in New Hampshire a $20,000,000 bond issue of the New England Gas & Electric Association, pending production of the data.

The petition before the court today was presented, in addition to the New England Gas & Electric Association, by the New Hampshire Gas & Electric Company, the Derrick Electric Company, and the Associated Gas & Electric Company.

REICH TO SUBSCRIBE $100,000,000 TO LOAN

BERLIN (AP)—A bill authorizing German participation in the scheduled Young plan loan up to $100,000,000 has passed the Reichstag on all three readings without debate.

The first loan being floated by the new Bank for International Settlements will be for $300,000,000 and $100,000,000 will go to Germany for internal improvements.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Showers tonight; Sunday fair and cooler; moderate southeast winds shifting to south and westerly Sunday.

Southern New England: Showers tonight and probably ending Sunday morning; cooler Sunday and in western Massachusetts tonight; moderate possibly fresh east and southeast shifting to west winds.

Northern New England: Showers tonight and probably Sunday morning; cooler in interior Sunday and in Vermont tonight; moderate southeast and south shifting to west winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	52	Memphis	56
Atlantic City	62	Montreal	68
Boston	55	Nantucket	66
Buffalo	46	New Orleans	70
Calgary	36	New York	58
Charleston	78	Philadelphia	62
Chicago	50	Pittsburgh	52
Denver	46	Portland, Me.	52
Des Moines	46	Portland, Ore.	50
Eastport	44	San Francisco	50
Galveston	68	St. Louis	58
Hatteras	78	St. Paul	42
Helena	44	Seattle	50
Jacksonville	76	Tampa	74
Kansas City	56	Washington	72
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 9:22 p. m., Sunday 9:48 a. m.
Height of tides 9.4 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:37 p. m.

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HARVARD CLASS CONFERS HONOR ON BLISS PERRY

Professor of English Chosen by Seniors as Speaker at Chapel Service

Bliss Perry, professor of English at Harvard University, who becomes professor emeritus in September, is to deliver the address at the Senior Class Chapel service June 17, according to preliminary announcement at University Hall of the events for Commencement Week.

Starting with the Baccalaureate service in Appleton Chapel on Sunday, June 15, when A. Lawrence Lowell, president, is to deliver the sermon and be assisted by Willard Learoyd Sperry, dean of the theological school, the seniors will follow the usual course of exercises, receiving diplomas on Thursday, June 19.

The senior spread and dance is scheduled for June 16, as is also the Phi Beta Kappa annual meeting, at which George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation since 1917, will be the orator, and Stephen Vincent Benet, winner of the Pulitzer Prize for 1929 for his poem, "John Brown's Body," will be the poet.

The Class Day oration is to be delivered by Edward M. M. Warburg of New York, the class poem by Douglas Payne Adams of Marlboro, N. H., the class ode by Otto Eugene Schoen-Rene of New York. The chorister is Bernard D. Hanighen of Omaha, Neb.

Albert G. Churchill of Livermore, Calif., is ivy orator. Commencement parts have been given to Edward C. Weist of New York, in Latin, and to Edmund C. Berkeley of Copiague, L. I., and Frederick B. Wiener of the law school and from New York in English.

J. Pierpont Morgan, president of the Alumni Association, is to preside at the alumni exercises June 19.

Great 'Victory' Rally Crowd Due to Jam Boston Garden

(Continued from Page 1)

world as an orator, Y. M. C. A. worker, Red Cross leader and ardent prohibitionist.

Sir Wilfred Grenfell's observations based on his long study of humanitarian and social subjects, with his background of Labrador experiences, will likewise call forth closest interest.

Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson of Chevy Chase, Md., one of the foremost political women leaders in the United States and candidate for Governor of Maryland in opposition to Gov. Albert C. Ritchie—who addressed a wet mass meeting in Boston several weeks ago—will make an important contribution to the subject under discussion, when she gives her reasons for opposing the present Democratic administration in her own State.

The relation between prohibition and athletics will be graphically presented by the appearance of Clarence De Mar, seven times winner of the Marathon run, who will be one of the speakers.

Creeds Join in Common Cause

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, needs no introduction to Boston audiences, for her tireless efforts in behalf of prohibition, combined with her temperate and well-balanced statements, make her respected by her opponents as much as she is admired by her colleagues.

Bishop William Anderson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Prof. Joseph B. Eagan, principal of Harvard School, Charlestown, who represents a large section of the Roman Catholic drys, are both expected to round out a thorough presentation of the case for prohibition.

As a special guest of the Prohibition Loyalty League William M. Butler, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Massachusetts, will be present; and many more politically prominent guests will be observable in the audience and on the platform.

Headquarters of the League at the Park Street Church, Tremont Temple and Ford Building, Boston, report that they have been continuously occupied with answering letters, telegrams and telephones making inquiries or reserving seats for the event, The Boston & Maine Railroad is running special trains to the Garden to accommodate many of those who, from all the states of New England, have made requests for reservations.

"The meeting is wide open to the entire public, dry, wet, or damp," says Dr. Conrad. "We are looking for conversions. This section of the State is all pepped up over the Boston Garden Meeting for Sunday afternoon."

Baronet Seeks Job 'Not in Pepperell'

DOVER, Eng. (AP)—Sir John Fagge, former handy man of Pepperell, Mass., at present Baronet of Dover, wants a job. Sir John arrived in England 10 weeks ago when he came to assume the title he inherited from his elder brother. He got no money from the title and he is getting a little bored with his rôle of leisured country gentleman who has to live in a boarding house.

In fact, he would like a job in London or any city in the United States except Pepperell. Sir John doesn't know yet whether he is going back to the United States soon, although he is sure he will return eventually.

"But not to Pepperell," he says, "for it's very different now, you know. I used to work there. Now it would be different because my position has changed. In other words, I won't work in Pepperell."

The Baronet explained that he does not like formality and he has consistently refused all suggestions by his new English friends that he buy dinner and evening clothes.

Sir John spends most of his time walking about Kent or up and down the beach promenade of Dover.

YALE TO GET MOST OF BRADFORD ESTATE

NEW YORK (AP)—Yale University is the ultimate beneficiary of most of the $284,077 estate of Edward Anthony Bradford, New York Times editorial writer and founder of the Yale Record, a transfer tax appraisal disclosed on May 23.

Mr. Bradford was a descendant of Gov. William Bradford of the Massachusetts Colony. His widow, Mrs. Edith H. Bradford, of Brooklyn, gets a trust fund of $90,741, and a life estate in $17,800.

MISS McCOMB RESIGNS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Miss Clara L. McComb, for the past 11 years general secretary of the Family Welfare Association, has announced her resignation to take effect the first of September. On that date she will become general secretary of the Charity Organization Society at Hartford, Conn.

BOY SCOUTS TO TAKE GYPSY TOUR IN JUNE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—More than 200 boys are expected to take part in a gypsy tour of Hampden Council, Boy Scouts of America, to Revere Beach, where the party will be encamped June 27, 28 and 29.

Leading points of educational and historical interest in Greater Boston will be visited. A luncheon will be given on the final day to Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts, and other distinguished guests, and a demonstration of Scout work will follow, with official representatives of the city of Revere as spectators.

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New Traffic Signal Operated by Cars Proves Success at Busy Boston Corner

Smooth traffic flow was noted at the corners of Brookline Avenue and the Riverway, following inaugural operation on May 23 of Boston's first electromatic signal light, which is operated by the motorcars themselves.

Officials of the Boston police department were on hand to witness the start of the new system, which, if successful, may come into popular usage throughout the city, authorities state. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, threw the switch, with Joseph A. Conry, traffic commissioner, at his side.

The only signal in Greater Boston operated similarly is located in Medford Square, where it has met with the approval of the Medford Department despite the fact that in that locality five streets intersect. The Brookline Avenue-Riverway intersection is considered an ideal location for the new light.

Without the slightest confusion, and with probably very few even realizing that their own cars were operating the system, motor drivers stopped, started and chugged across the intersection in regulation style, almost as thought the lights were set to operate at regular intervals.

Three traffic lanes approach the intersection. On the two inside lanes for traffic going straight ahead, panels in the ground receive the pressure of motor wheels and record it in an electric box at the side of the road. If the light is green in favor of the car hitting the panel, it will hold green for another six seconds. If it is red, it will turn in the car's favor unless a car hits the panel on the green right-of-way.

The light will remain green to one line of traffic no longer than 45 seconds, but will change within six seconds any time that a car hits the panel, provided within that time another car does not strike the panel from the other approach. The outside lane of approach is for traffic turning at right angles and this lane is not paneled so as to change the light.

ESTABLISHMENT OF N. E. SHIPPERS BUREAU URGED

Expansion of Boston Port Necessitates Vision, Says Lynch

Recommending the establishment of a bureau to collectively represent New England shippers, and placing responsibility for expansion of foreign commerce at the port of Boston squarely on the shoulders of the shippers themselves, receivers of freight and transatlantic passengers John H. Lynch, in a statement—the ideas of which are approved by the Boston port authorities, says the key that controls the future prospects of the port lies in Boston and New England.

Mr. Lynch maintains the admonition, "unless you have vision you will perish" must be applied to the port of Boston, as it is not logical to expect steamship companies to develop a port.

"The control of steamship lines," he says, "as far as the United States is concerned, is in New York, with few exceptions. The railroads are serving the interests of New England. They are furnishing the piers used by steamers coming to Boston.

"New Englanders have a port second to none. Everyone interested in the prosperity of this section is duty bound when arranging a passage to make reservations on Boston sailings.

"It is first necessary to force the steamers to call here. Steamship operation is costly and actual business is vitally necessary. Freight is an essential factor in the operation of ships.

"Passenger steamers, in port for a matter of a few hours, sometimes consider the loading of available first-class freight. New England passengers may be the means of aiding New England shippers by insisting that their freight be loaded at Boston.

"Boston and New England can only get what they demand and their demands will be listened to only in proportion with the amount of business they offer."

ANTI-VIVISECTION MEETING ON MAY 27

At the public meeting of the New England Antivivisection Society to be held in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, May 27, at 3 p. m., John Sturgis Codman and Mrs. Frank Basil Tracy, delegates to the international conference for the investigation of vivisection, will bring reports of the session held in New York May 19.

It is expected this will be one of the most largely attended sessions of the conference that has ever been held, as several new societies have been organized recently and there have been many developments in the progress of the work. The bill for the exemption of dogs from vivisection is still before the committee, although two hearings have already been held.

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CANADIAN LIQUOR CONTROL STYLED GHASTLY FAILURE

Ontario Churchman Shows That Many Kinds of Crime Had Increased

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Terming the presentation of the liquor situation in Ontario before the United States Senate lobby committee by Sir Henry Drayton "inadequate, and mischievous," the Rev. John Coburn, field secretary of the Board of Evangelism and Social Service of the United Church of Canada in an open letter to Sir Henry Drayton, head of the Ontario Liquor Commission, declares that government control of liquor is a ghastly failure.

The letter in referring to the newspaper reports of Sir Henry's visit to Washington admits that perhaps these reports are incomplete. The hope is expressed that Sir Henry's evidence was different from that which was reported. The letter in part states:

"You are reported as disparaging the value of statistics. Yet you made use of statistics so far as they could be made to serve your case. A peculiar use of figures was your attempt to prove that Government control had lessened the consumption of liquor in Canada by comparing the consumption of 1915 with that of 1928, thereby ignoring the period of provincial prohibition." The letter points out that every province has reported a steady increase in consumption since the inception of Government control up to 1928.

"In spite of that and notwithstanding a substantial increase in population, Canada's consumption of spirits in 1928, was 38 per cent below the prohibition rate. To claim the credit of that reduction for the system that has consistently increased consumption is absurd. Prohibition must be given credit for a reduction equal to the increase under Government control plus the 38 per cent margin still existing. Evidently many 'topers' were weaned away from their cups and have not returned to them—an unassailable argument for prohibition. It is to be regretted that you attempted to present this situation in such a way as to suggest the exact opposite of that which these figures prove."

The Rev. John Coburn then points out "some serious omissions" in Sir Henry's evidence at Washington. These include the increased consumption in every province under government control; that in Ontario it has almost doubled in three years; "that according to the evidence of Howard Ferguson, the Premier, the consumption under the Ontario Temperance Act, including all the bootlegging was $30,000,000 per year; that during the first five months' period of Government control it was at the rate of $43,000,000; in 1928, $49,000,000, and in 1929, $59,000,000, exclusive of bootlegging."

Sir Henry is accused of having failed to inform the committee of the increased dangers on the highways owing to the larger consumption of liquor, of the large number of convicted intoxicated drivers and of the fact that industrial accidents in Ontario reached their peak in 1929.

The reports of jails in Ontario for 1926 (the last full year of prohibition) and for 1929 is given in the open letter and reveals the following facts: Cost of jail maintenance increased 35 per cent; total committals to jail increased 44 per cent; prisoners convicted and sentenced increased 55 per cent; total number of days' stay in jail increased 63 per cent; drunkenness and disorderly conduct increased 23 per cent; assaults increased 55 per cent; breaches of the peace increased 3850 per cent; indecent assault increased 83 per cent; vagrancy increased 83 per cent; criminal assault 62 per cent; breaches of the liquor laws 216 per cent.

The letter continues: "On Oct. 1, 1927, after five months' operations, there were 220,000 residents holding liquor permits. In two years this has increased to 416,000 or an average of one liquor permit for every two families in Ontario. There is conclusive evidence that a large proportion of these new drinkers are young people.

"Under Government control the increased market has multiplied breweries and distilleries and sent the stock of these concerns soaring to dizzy heights. The Liquor Control Act makes you the chief salesman in Ontario for the brewers and distillers of Canada and the world. Under such conditions any effort to control is comparatively futile."

ANGLO-HUNGARIAN SOCIETY ORGANIZED

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The Anglo-Hungarian society for the promotion of friendly relations between Great Britain and Hungary has been formed here and held its inaugural meeting, May 22. The president of the society is Lord Londonderry and the vice-presidents the Hungarian minister at London, Baron Ivan Rubido-Zichy, and the British minister at Budapest, Viscount Chilston.

It was emphasized that the aims of the society are entirely non-political. Its purpose is to develop the traditonal friendship between the two countries and spread knowledge of conditions in Hungary in the English-speaking world.

MacDONALD APPOINTS MOSLEY'S SUCCESSOR

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Major Clement Richard Attlee, one of the members of the statutory commission which has now finished its work on India, has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, succeeding Sir Oswald Mosley, resigned.

Major Attlee has long been marked out for ministerial rank. He was War Undersecretary in the MacDonald Administration of 1924 and is looked upon as among Labor's ablest exponents. The post to which he succeeds is one of general utility in connection with the Cabinet, there being no specific duties attached to it.

Where the Bund Skirts the Peak in Gibraltar of the Orient

BRITISH CITY OF VICTORIA ON ISLAND OF HONG KONG OFF SOUTHERN COAST OF CHINA

Hong Kong—Island and City Alike Are Called That Interchangeably by Travelers and Residents in the Far East—Tangent Point for the Philippines, the Straits Settlements; Where One Sails to London or New York by Way of the Suez, or the Other Way by Japan and the Pacific to American Ports or the Panama Canal. By Everyone Who Has Been at the Other Side of the World Hong Kong, With Its Queen's Road, the Bund, the Peak Dotted With Fine Residences, the Deep Harbor Sprinkled Thickly With Shipping From All Parts of the World Is Ever a Sweet Memory. All Parts of the East Meet There. It Is but a Few Hours' Sail to Manila; Singapore Lies South a Day and a Night; Beyond Are Ceylon, Siam, Burma, India. To the North Lie Formosa, Shanghai, Peiping and Japan. Hong Kong—With Its Recreation Ground, Its Fall and Spring Race Week, Its Country Club, Golf Club, Fine Roads, Its Salubrious Climate! But a Scant Mile From the Mainland, It Is as Remote as One Could Wish. But Now the Town Has Overflowed to Kowloon, British Colony on the Mainland, Giving Work to Thousands of Chinese. Peaceful Development With Its Attendant Prosperity and Contentment Prevails In Hong Kong, While Warring Factions Keep the North In Turmoil of Revolution and Counter-Revolution.

MEXICAN PAPER WINS ITS MOVE FOR CLEAN NEWS

Excelsior in Mexico City Increases Circulation in Three Months' Trial

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The campaign initiated three months ago by Excelsior, Mexico City morning newspaper and one of the principal and larger journals of Latin America, for the muffling of sensational crime news, has proved successful, and is being hailed here by officials and educators as a true constructive step.

What is termed in the United States as "yellow journalism" is called "la nota roja" or "red news" in Mexico. It is against such "red news" that Excelsior launched its campaign.

Manuel L. Barragan, managing editor of Excelsior, who initiated the anti-red news campaign, has not cut this type of news out entirely, but when the day's big murder appears beneath a banner headline in other papers, Excelsior prints the details briefly without elaboration, somewhere in the inside pages.

President Ortiz Rubio and several members of his Cabinet lead the long list of prominent men in Mexico to express approval and support of the anti-red news campaign. The President said, "It would be desirable if all of Mexico's press would second the noble effort of Excelsior."

"In a country where education and consequent mental discipline is still the property of the few, and a high emotional development often expressed as fanaticism a common characteristic, wide publication of lurid crime news can have a serious social effect," one Mexican educator said.

Señor Barragan discussed his ideas on journalism with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is my conviction that everything in this world has its place and time, even an idea that might at first appear absurd. Therefore I do not criticize, and even justify to a certain extent the importance that the majority of papers in Mexico have given to 'la nota roja.'

"The Mexican people are in a stage of evolution brought about by years of revolution. There are more schools, there are more people who can read, and, what is more important, more people who do read and seek instruction from the newspapers.

"I felt that this gave Excelsior an opportunity to serve the lower classes. I felt also that a newspaper should educate and not only spread pernicious ideas. After all our shaking up, a newspaper should help to reconstruct, which prompted the move to minimize the importance of 'red news' such as assassinations, suicides and all other crimes.

"The success has been complete and a surprise to many, and while some readers of the lower classes have been lost, circulation has not been affected, for such losses have been balanced by an increase in subscription circulation not only into the homes, but into the schools as well."

Crime news has heretofore been more sensationally published in Mexican than in American papers, and crime photographs have been more notoriously reconstructed. Because libel laws do not function in Mexico as they do in the United States, misstatements are frequent and made with impunity. Harm is done, and redress is not always obtainable. Almost any personage but a Cabinet officer or the President of the Republic himself may safely be misquoted in Mexico, and the editors seem to suffer but little from loss of prestige at the publication of frequent retractions.

Attack on Premier of Malta Fails

VALETTA, Malta (AP)—An attempt was made May 23 to assassinate Lord Strickland, Prime Minister of the Maltese Government. Three shots were fired, but all missed him.

The incident occurred as Lord Strickland, accompanied by a police superintendent, was entering the Court of Appeal to attend a case in which the Prime Minister appears as plaintiff, and in which the Nationalists are attempting to invalidate all the laws passed by the Government.

After the attempt crowds surrounded the Prime Minister and gave him a great ovation. Police reenforcements were summoned to prevent any Nationalist disorders.

LONDON (AP)—Lord Strickland has been the central figure in an 18-month controversy between the Maltese Government and the Vatican.

The controversy recently reached an acute stage when the Roman Catholic hierarchy forbade the Maltese Roman Catholics to vote for the government party in the forthcoming Maltese elections.

Recently, however, a concordat between the British Government there and the Holy See defining questions affecting relations between church and state in the Maltese Islands had been put in draft form and was expected to settle the long controversy.

FIRST GRAPES LEAVE FLORIDA FOR NORTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTVERDE, Fla. — Shipment of the first Florida grapes of the present season left here this week for northern and eastern markets. More than 600 acres of Lake County comprise the vineyard section of central Florida, the industry being only a few years old in this State. Before the end of next week solid carload lots will be leaving here regularly.

TEN KURD 'REBELS' IN ANGORA FOR TRIAL

ISTANBUL, Turk. (AP)—The Kurdish sheik, Sel-Aeddine and nine acolytes May 23 were brought to Angora to be tried on a charge of attempting to establish an independent Kurdish state.

It was the first official acknowledgment of recent troubles in Turkish Kurdestan, although many rumors of such were current.

BRITISH BUILD AN OVERFLOW OF HONG KONG

(Continued from Page 1)

island, and a considerable tract on the mainland opposite, about the Chinese community known as Kowloon, has been added. And the amazing development of the last few years has had chiefly to do with the reclamation from the sea of thousands of additional acres here, as well as the transformation of swamp and stony hillside into boulevard and recreation-ground and terraced garden.

The work thus entailed, which is still actively in progress and planned for many years to come, provides well for thousands of Chinese and helps to insure the economic stability of native life in the colony. It has reduced, and will for a long time continue to reduce, the problem of unemployment here to a comparative minimum. And that is one illustration of the equal benefit which Europeans and Chinese are deriving from colonization in this particular part of the Orient.

Hong Kong has had its difficulties, and the strike and boycott in Canton a few years ago brought many problems. Even today, what with the drop in the value of silver, the economic situation is far from being to the liking of the business men of either race.

But there has been a marked recovery from the depression of the boycott period, and with that recovery physical development has found renewed vigor, while the condition of the Chinese people of the colony has greatly improved. Evidences of that may be noted on every hand. Even the 'riksha-coolies of Hong Kong seem content and decently provided for. Here children laugh and women sing and men do not starve.

Little Evidence of Poverty

As China counts poverty there is little evidence of it in Hong Kong. The many native cafés and inns are always crowded. Beggars are hardly noticeable. There is a neatness and cleanliness about the Chinese sections rare in China. In the recently reclaimed parts of Kowloon many substantial, new lodging-houses have been built for the natives, who live here in a degree of comfort their forefathers little dreamed of, and unequaled anywhere in the land.

The measure of freedom which the Chinese enjoy in Hong Kong could scarce be exceeded were the colony in their own possession, and the security which surrounds them under the British flag is the thing that makes that freedom precious. Except in the case of one or two exclusively English clubs, there are no barriers against the Chinese in Hong Kong, although Hong Kong is as much of England as Honolulu is of the United States.

They are welcome at the best hotels and restaurants and there are no slights or indignities put upon them anywhere. The result is an attitude on the part of the Chinese of Hong Kong toward the European that is found nowhere else in all the East.

Friendliness is everywhere. The "boys" in the hotels and restaurants eagerly anticipate one's wishes; the riksha coolies do not demand agressively twice as much as they are supposed to be paid; the Chinese in the streets never meet the European's glance with a sullen stare.

Revolution in China has made little difference here. Practically all Chinese in Hong Kong are content and, compared to the rest of China, well off. But, as O. M. Green, Shanghai editor, points out, revolution here as elsewhere brings to the surface the worst element and the outside world is apt to take that element as representative and to regard its fulminations as the sentiment of the majority. It is distinctly so in China, and even Hong Kong has not been without its extremist agitators.

Chile's Nitrate Bill Ready for Congress

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The bill forming a $375,000,000 holding corporation, controlled by the Chilean Government, to handle the production and exportation of nitrates, has been virtually completed and is ready for consideration by Congress, it was understood, May 23.

Headquarters of the company will be located at Valparaiso, principal Chilean port, and will control the production, sale and promotion as well as improvement of producing methods in the nitrate industry of this country.

The capital of the company is set at 3,000,000,000 pesos ($375,000,000) in the bill, divided into 30,000,000 shares. The Government will hold 50 per cent of the shares, participating in the profits of the organization. In turn all government tax on exportation of nitrate is to be abolished.

The new organization will be known as the National Nitrate Company.

LONDON, EDINBURGH HAVE NEW AIR SERVICE

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — A new experimental week-end air service between London and Edinburgh was inaugurated on May 23 by Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, and Miss MacDonald, who went as passengers in the Imperial Airways liner.

Before returning they are to visit the General Assembly of the United Church of Scotland now sitting in Edinburgh.

GOLD STAR MOTHERS ARRIVE IN LONDON

LONDON (AP)—Waving American flags, 156 Gold Star Mothers and 116 veterans of the 27th Division arrived in London May 24 on a pilgrimage here. Landing from the steamship Republic at Southampton the visitors came to London by train and were given a great ovation at the railway station.

All of the Americans were taken in 15 chars-à-bancs to the three hotels which will be their headquarters.

BRITISH LABOR WOMEN TO AIR POLITICAL VIEWS

Agenda Contains Items on Every Outstanding Public Topic

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Special interest is attached to the meetings of the National Conference of Labor Women which will take place, under the chairmanship of Mrs. C. D. Rackham, on June 3, 4 and 5, at the Kingsway Hall here, since they will represent the views and constructive criticism of the women of the party at present in power; and the agenda which will lie before the 1200-odd delegates—delegates attending from all parts of the country—fearlessly contains more than one resolution dealing with matters upon which that party in power has, so far, turned a somewhat deaf ear.

The women of the Labor Party will certainly carry the resolutions supporting the application of family allowances as a means of relieving the burden of poverty which at present afflicts the Nation, and as a protection to the child life of the community.

It is interesting to note that the question of family allowances appears upon the agenda first in the form of a resolution arising out of a report upon equal pay for equal work.

In the forefront of the agenda the report on equal pay for equal work will be submitted by the standing joint committee of women's organizations. It is a carefully considered document which would be quite capable of occupying the attention of any conference for a full day or more.

Coupled with this report is a second, entitled "First Steps Towards a Domestic Workers' Charter," and which takes the form not so much of a definite program whereby the ills of the domestic service situation could be dealt with, as of a call to those who desire to see an improvement in what is unquestionably one of the vastest, and undoubtedly quite the least regulated, of women's services.

These two will form the most outstanding points in the coming discussions. For the rest, a wide field will be covered: disarmament, private employment agencies, the organization of food supplies, public health, industrial organization, housing, pensions, education, the liquor trade, and penal questions. And in all of it the main point of interest will lie in the fact that the resolutions, introduced as they will be by groups composed mainly of working women all over the country, will represent the thoughts and opinions not of persons in authority, cleverly introducing proposals to the less advanced members of the community, but the voice of the ordinary members, speaking of those things in their everyday experience which, although difficult, appear possible of remedy.

Such things include the "Boots for Bairns Bill"; the desire to see young children excluded from cinemas unless accompanied by an adult; and the subject, dealt with in no fewer than five resolutions, of the position of the elderly spinster who, as a result of a life of unequal pay and unequal opportunity, stands in need of a pension quite as certainly, and perhaps even more certainly, than does the elderly widow upon whom so much thought has already been expended. The conference, it is felt, promises to be one which, perhaps more than any other, will throw an intimate sidelight upon the heart of the Labor Party.

CASANOVAS DECLINES OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT

SAN JUAN, P. R. (AP)—Luis R. Garcia Casanovas on May 22 declined appointment as director of public works at Caguas, offered him by Mayor Gonzalez, recently appointed by Governor Roosevelt.

Mr. Casanovas in a letter stated that as a member of the Nationalist Party he would support the policy of non-coöperation with the Government of the United States which has usurped the rights of our people."

MARINES BACK HOME

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—The U. S. S. Rochester, which for several years has been assigned to duty near the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal, arrived here May 23 from Nicaragua, bringing about 200 marines, said to have been the last on duty in the Central American republic.

LABOR-LIBERAL UNION IN BRITAIN AGAIN TO FORE

Broken-Off Negotiations to Be Reopened—Left Wing Attack

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The MacDonald-Lloyd George negotiations for Labor-Liberal co-operation in the House of Commons, which were broken off at the beginning of the week upon the refusal of the Labor Party's national executive to consider Mr. Lloyd George's demand for electoral readjustment, are after all to be reopened.

Ramsay MacDonald on May 23 suggested a further meeting which is likely to take place next week. This is the outcome of the decision Mr. MacDonald is understood to have reached to assume a larger personal share than was practicable when the naval conference was going on in dealing with unemployment. It means that endeavors will be made to ascertain what interparty accommodation is possible before next Wednesday's critical debate on this burning question. It has been brought about by the growth of opinion alike in Liberal and right wing Labor circles that this is not the time to run the risks of precipitating a general election.

In the meanwhile a big push is to be made to endeavor to show the left wing Labor malcontents that unemployment relief measures are being speeded up. Rumors are busy with the possibility of another post being found for J. H. Thomas, the minister hitherto responsible for unemployment measures but finds little credence, as is would mean upsetting the balance in the Cabinet where the policy for which Mr. Thomas stands is also that of Philip Snowden, the all-powerful Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Labor's left wing discontent with the Government is to find further expression on Monday when A. F. Brockway is to move and James Maxton to second the reduction of the salary of the Secretary of State for India as a protest against the severity of the measures taken in restoring order in Bombay and other centers of disturbance.

This is a question on which the Government will be supported by both branches of the Opposition. Though it will be easy for Mr. MacDonald to defeat Mr. Brockway's motion, however, the move is not on that account by any means entirely unembarrassing as the entire Labor Party always has been much in sympathy with the Indian Nationalist movement.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Wilbur E. Yocum, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Lena S. Bergman, South Pasadena, Calif.
Linneus P. Bergman, South Pasadena, Calif.
Fannie Hoffenbacher, Detroit, Mich.
Olive Mae Graver, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Laura B. Seip, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. C. F. Tucker, Duluth, Minn.
C. P. Tucker, Duluth, Minn.
Mathildie Hendrickson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Ida C. Miller, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. T. G. Balman, Canon City, Colo.
Evelyn Balman, Canon City, Colo.
Miss Gertrude Cooper, Riverside, Calif.
Mrs. Mae Taylor, Glendale, Calif.

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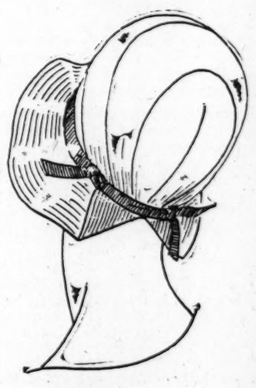
Oh! So Very Chic
these Hats of Sudanette
And So Cool for Summer Wear



You'll be delighted with these cleverly designed hats made of Sudanette, a fine cotton fabric with all the lustre of silk, nationally advertised in the Monitor. They are perfectly suited for wear with a summer frock on a summer's day. Marvelously cool-looking in their beautiful pastels of baby blue, pink, for instance. You'll find them in the fashionable brimmed manner to harmonize with your favorite frocks or sports costumes.

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in
BLUE, ORCHID, GREEN

These morning uniforms are practical and attractive. The straight lines and fine workmanship provide an appearance so sought by both maids and their mistresses.

$2.50

Sketched are two different morning Aprons. The one on the figure has blue, green or tan facings, that in the insert is made with Rick-Rack in blue, green and orchid. Either, 1.50.

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY
Temple Place and West Street, Boston

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

Karolus Light Control Cell Is Television Key

By VOLNEY D. HURD

News stories of the remarkable television demonstration which took place Thursday in Schenectady inaugurating regular television production in a theater on a screen six by seven feet square told of the work of artists before the screen. The system used is best illustrated in the accompanying diagram.

In previous television work the screen was really the plate in a tube which responded to the variations of the television signal imposed upon it. The surface of this plate was scanned by a scanning disk with holes drilled in it. Variation of the light at its source was thus the system, and naturally was inherently limited.

To get a lamp that would respond to the variations of impulses and at the same time produce a large [illegible] and a lot of light was out of the question. The invention of Dr. Karolus of Leipzig, Ger., of a special light-controlling gate or valve in the form of prismatic cells that polarized the light coming through them is the secret of this big step in the progress of television.

It is clearly shown in the diagram Perhaps the significance of the whole thing is best illustrated in the speech that Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, the developing engineer for the General Electric Company, gave to us who were present on this occasion. It was as follows:

The engineer and inventor who forecasts the future confines himself to the next five to 20 years. His forecast is determined by his knowledge of the problems and difficulties presented and he must have a belief that events are in a broad way predestined by nature social forces.

Looking back over the development of the electrical industry we can clearly trace those forces; how the science of electricity gave birth to the electrical industry; how later the electrical industry took hold of another branch of science and created the radio industry. We are able to some extent to project into the future the working of the forces that give birth to new epochs, but as to the destiny and significance of these new movements after they have been launched, the engineer is peculiarly blind. Mr. Owen D. Young has repeatedly said that he has the great advantage of not being handicapped by scientific knowledge. His predictions of the future have also been much more far-flung and correct than those of the engineers associated with him.

Radio an Auxiliary

For 15 years radio was simply an auxiliary to navigation. In 1915 and 1916 we held daily communication by radio telephone from Schenectady to New York. We found that many amateurs adopted the habit of listening in and our noon hour or radio became the first regular broadcasting. But we had no idea what it would lead to. Our idea was to telephone across the ocean and so we did at the close of the war, but we failed to see the great social significance of broadcasting. Television is today in the same state as radio telephony was in 1915. We may derive some comfort from this experience of the past but on the other hand, we are not sure that the analogy is justifiable and that television will repeat the history of radio telephony. We must then fall back upon our conviction that the development of television is inevitable on account of the forces working in the scientific world today, and that it is a satisfaction to make one's contribution to this evolution even if, in this case, the results should prove to be only a stepping-stone to something else.

If you ask who invented television, the nearest to a simple answer would be that a German, Nipkow, invented television about 50 years ago. However, he did not have the radio amplifier or the neon lamp, and therefore his invention could not be completed at that time. He did, however, clearly explain the idea of scanning the picture, line after line by a spot of light.

Before we could produce the results you have seen today, we had to make several tests with different wavelengths which proved to be failures because one ray followed the surface of the earth, whereas the other was reflected from a layer of electrons 100 miles above the earth. We are now working with a wavelength of 140 meters in which the ground wave is predominant. For long distances, on the other hand, we have found it advantageous to use the shortest possible wavelength so that the bulk of the radiation leaves the earth and only the lower fringe of it will arrive at the receiving station. It is expected that the tests that are now in progress are going to throw much more light on the subject of wave propagation.

The Home Experimenter

Television apparatus is for this purpose an ideal working tool and I venture to predict that we will soon see a wave of activity in amateur television. There are more than 100,000 experimenters in America young and old, who go in for radio, not to be entertained, but who like to build their own sets and get a thrill from exploring the unknown. These amateurs have been rather starved of real interest in the last years due to the commercialization of broadcasting. They will be the ones that will popularize long distance television just as they were the ones that created the interest in broadcasting. In this interest the amateurs and the professional experimenters are on common ground. We got a real thrill out of sending a television wave to Australia and have it come back and tell its tale even though it was a simple one. We observed that after traveling 20,000 miles a rectangle still had four corners which was more than we had expected. As a matter of fact it was broken up into pieces most of the time. But there were glimpses of encouragement and a fertile field for the imagination. These are the incentives of the explorer whether he is an amateur or a professional.

Whether the general public will be enough interested or get enough satisfaction out of television to make it possible to commercialize home sets for television is still to be seen. A new technique of enterrainment will be required. As a supplement of broadcasting it can make a reality of the radio drama. Political and educational speakers may use it as a medium and entertaining personalities like Will Rogers will tell the latest wisecracks and comment on the news of the day. You have seen our test at Proctor's Theater in this city. It is likely that every moving picture theater in the large cities will have to be equipped to give a short television act.

What you have seen today is just one of the many steps that must be taken in our efforts to conquer distance by television.

The improvement of light control which makes it possible for us now to show a picture of theater size is due to an invention by Dr. Karolus whom I visited in Leipzig, Germany, some years ago and whose inventions we have been endeavoring to perfect. In our past exhibits the improvements of light control have been due to Dr. D. McFarland Moore and his neon lamps, and I should not be surprised if next time Dr. Moore would go one better than Dr. Karolus. Invention is a delightful and friendly sport and if we did not have competition we would not have inventions, just as you could not have a race unless you have somebody to race with.

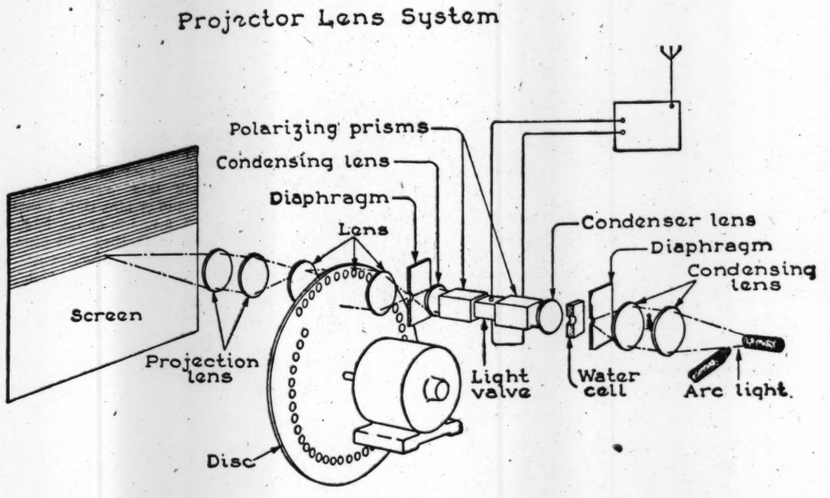
The possibilities for new inventions in this art of television are inspiring. Just think of it, when you can put an electric eye wherever you wish and you can see through this eye just as if you were there. An airplane with a news reporter will fly to see whatever is of interest and the whole theater audience will be with him seeing what he sees, and yet the audience will be perfectly safe and comfortable.

Or what will it mean for peaceful aviation when the ships of the air approach a harbor in fog, take on a local pilot, not from a little craft that comes to meet the ship, but by television whereby the trained eyes of the pilot functioning by television will guide the ship to the airport in safety.

Perhaps I am letting my imagination run riot, but to show the seriousness of my conviction I wish to mention that I am leaving town tomorrow in order to sail to Panama on the airplane carrier Saratoga at the invitation of the navy in order to study some of the practical conditions for the realization of such ideas.

THE "HOW" OF THE NEW SIX-FOOT SCREEN TELEVISION SYSTEM

This Photograph Clearly Shows the Stage Arrangement for the New Television System. Two Double Speaker Horns Are Used at Either Side of the Screen for the Voice Reproduction. When in Operation a Large Cloth Hood Covers the Area From the Screen to the Television Projector, Looking Very Much Like a Huge Photographic Camera Bellows Stretched Out Taut.



Loading the Patent Camel

WASHINGTON—One of the most disturbing features of the radio patent situation is the fact that many independent manufacturers must pay patent royalties not only to the Radio Corporation of America, whose hold on something more than 4000 patents is now being tested under the anti-trust laws, but to various other patent-holding groups.

While the R. C. A., largely by virtue of its patent cross-licensing arrangements with General Electric, Westinghouse and A. T. & T., is the largest patent holder and exacts the largest royalty—7½ per cent on the production of its licensees—there are at least six other licensors of major importance. Each collects a royalty, usually a percentage on production, from those it licenses to use its patents.

Of 90 manufacturers of radio and allied equipment, all but 17 are licensees of the R. C. A. group, according to Radio Retailing. Twenty-two are licensed to use the patents of the Hazeltine group and 20 hold licenses for the Lektophone patents. Jones Technidyne has 8 licensees, Radio Frequency Laboratories 5, Dubilier 4 and Magnavox 3.

A company like Grigsby-Grunow, for example, pays royalties to the R. C. A., Lektophone, the Radio Frequency Laboratories and Dubilier and must now pay also to Magnavox, which recently won a patent suit over it. Thus B. J. Grigsby was constrained to declare before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce that the radio patent situation was becoming intolerable, representing an item of initial overhead that made it extremely difficult for any independent maker of radio sets to operate at a profit.

A general pooling of patents along the lines of the patent pools of the automotive and aeronautic industries has frequently been recommended. Indeed, this has been one of the major efforts of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. While some of the smaller patent holders have indicated their willingness, the R. C. A. and its affiliated companies have never agreed because of their conviction that they would sacrifice their hold on the dominant patents in the industry and gain relatively little in return.

On the other hand, it is argued in favor of a patent pool that a fair license for the blanket use of all patents could thus be charged, each contributor to the pool drawing a fair share for his patents. This would avoid the mass of litigation over contested patent claims that has marked the radio industry for a decade. Naturally, the companies with little or no laboratory and research facilities favor the patent pool scheme. Many other supporters point out that it would mean a saving in manufacturing costs that could be passed on to the consumer.

It is a highly complicated situation and one that calls for the highest form of statesmanship and diplomacy yet no leader has arisen in the radio industry to drag it out of its patent morass. Victory for the Government in its fight to break up the patent pool of the R. C. A. may force a cooperative pooling of patents in the radio industry, but until such an eventuality it is a foregone certainty that R. C. A., Hazeltine, Lektophone, Dubilier and the other patent groups alike will resist any effort to make them throw their inventive products into a pool from which any and all may derive their technique.

The Radio Jam

NEW radiocasting stations would be established at the rate of one a day, if the Federal Radio Commission heeded the appeals of the numerous local enterprises who would enter the radiocasting field.

In the face of the fact that radiocasters describe their business as the most unstable of all American commercial undertakings, because they hold their wavelength tenures by virtue of federal licenses of only three months' duration, hundreds of applications are on file from all parts of the country for authorization to go into radiocasting.

During the first four months of this year, for example, 114 applications for new stations were received. Although the applicants generally are supported by strong political interests, their requests almost invariably are denied because the air is already overcrowded with more than 600 stations. The commission's chief task is the technical one of enabling them all to operate without undue interference on the few wavelengths available.

Last year several hundred such applications were received. The commission authorized the erection of two or three new stations in communities too remote for good radio service. The applications on file since last January 1 came from practically every State in the Union. None has yet been granted, and the chances are that none will, even though they are mostly for local low-powered affairs.

Congratulations, New York

Municipalities everywhere are taking steps to curb the summer loudspeaker nuisance, otherwise known as "radio insomnia" and the bane of many a neighborhood. It remained for New York City, however, to fine a man $50 for disturbing the quiet of his neighbors by persistently and loudly playing his radio while his windows were up. The Federal Radio Commission has a model ordinance covering the loudspeaker nuisance. New York City's ordinance is part of the sanitary code of its board of health and reads as follows:

"No person owning, occupying or having charge of any building or premises or any part thereof in the City of New York shall cause, suffer or allow any loud, excessive or unusual noise in the operation or use of any radio, phonograph or other mechanical or electrical sound making or reproducing device, instrument or machine, which loud, excessive or unusual noise shall disturb the comfort, quiet or repose of persons therein or in the vicinity."

PANAMAN GOES TO WEST POINT

WASHINGTON (AP) — F. Trubee Davison, Acting Secretary of War, on May 24 authorized Bey Mario Arosemena, son of the President of Panama, to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, on July 1.

Radio Survey Shows 52,581,840 U. S. Fans

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In closing sessions, the convention of the Advertising Federation of America turned to the subject of radio.

According to a revised survey of radiocasting made for the National Broadcasting Company by Daniel Starch of Cambridge, Mass., the radio audience in America numbers 52,581,840, with 12,824,800 families, or 43 per cent of the total, owning sets.

The survey also indicates 81 per cent of the families in the country who own sets listen in for two hours or more daily. These and other figures were revealed by Frank A. Arnold, director of development of National Broadcasting Company at a departmental group of the convention.

The quality of radio receiving sets is evidenced by the fact that over 75 per cent have over five tubes per set. Also it was discovered that more than 52 per cent of those interviewed had had their sets more than two years, while 30.41 per cent bought their equipment within the last 12 months. In designating the most popular hours, by far the maximum of listening takes place between 8 and 10 p. m.

Figures indicate a normal nightly radio audience of 7,000,000 people, Mr. Arnold said. The radio set is used almost as much in summer as in winter. During 1929 over $15,000,000 was spent over the networks by national advertisers for time alone.

Joseph B. Groce, head of the public relations bureau of Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston, said that the only legitimate reason for a public utility to run a radiocasting station is for the purpose of bettering its public relations.

NC-4 TRANSATLANTIC FLIERS ARE HONORED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Seven men responsible for the first transatlantic flight in May, 1919, by the NC-4, received medals on May 23, presented by President Hoover.

Commander John H. Towers, now assistant chief of the navy's bureau of aeronautics, who conceived and directed the flight; Commander Albert C. Read, commanding officer of the seaplanes; Lieut.-Commander Elmer F. Stone, pilot; former Lieut. Walter Hinton, pilot; Lieut. H. C. Rodd, radio operator; former Lieut. J. L. Breese, engineer, and chief aviation pilot, Eugene S. Rhodes, engineer.

NEW MARK CLAIMED FOR MODEL PLANES

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—A new world senior indoor flight record for model airplanes was claimed here May 24 by Herbert Owbridge, who eclipsed the record made last year at Detroit by Joe Culver of Oakland.

Mr. Culver's record was 8m. 33s. A model made by Mr. Owbridge flew 8m. 49½s. here May 23. Mr. Owbridge will go to the national model flying contests in Detroit in June. He is 18 years of age.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN OFFICIALS SEE HOOVER

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chief Justice of Canada, T. A. Anglin, and the Mayor of Maldon, Eng., Arthur L. Clarke, were received by President Hoover May 23.

Justice Anglin, who was accompanied to the White House by an official of the Canadian legation, and Mayor Clarke, who was accompanied by his wife, were presented by Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay of Great Britain.

MRS. FERGUSON AGAIN SEEKS GOVERNORSHIP

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP)—Former Gov. James E. Ferguson announced May 23 that his wife, Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, Texas's first woman Governor, would take his place as a candidate for Governor in the forthcoming Democratic primaries.

The Supreme Court has ruled Ferguson was ineligible to make the race himself. Mrs. Ferguson was defeated for re-election by Gov. Dan Moody.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, MAY 26

Concert Artist

Aldo Tedesco, Metropolitan Opera tenor; concert orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). Arias from "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Rigoletto," in one group, "Le Roi d'Y's" and "Martha" in another, by M. Tedesco. Mascagni, Brahms, Tchaikovsky and Delibes by orchestra under Don Voorhees. 9:30.

Theatrical

"An Hour With the Players" (WOR). Ninth annual classic Revival of the Players Club, in which many notables take part. Daniel Frohman, chairman, and Austen Strong will speak. Francis Wilson will make one of his rare mircrophone appearances. Brief musical numbers and humorous recitals. 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:05.

Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg—Carlson—WJZ—T). "Norwegian Rhapsody"; Hebrew Melody"; "Merrymaker's Dance"; "Elegie" of Faure, George Finckel, cello soloist; "Entrance of the Gladiators." 10.

Vocal and Instrumental

Patricia Bowman; Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). Miss Bowman, premier danseuse of the Roxy Theater, will sing "The Cuckoo Clock." 7:35.

Oliver Smith, tenor; Vaughn De Leath, contralto; orchestra (Firestone — WEAF Chain). 8. NBC Pacific program. 9.

Male quartet; Gypsies Orchestra (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Talkie, operetta, musical comedy and ballad review. 8:30.

Rhythmic Music

Betting and Platt, piano duo: "Tom, Dick and Harry," male trio; orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). Musical comedy review of several years back. 9.

"Plane of Dreams" (Wander—WEAF Chain). Feature Kern medley by orchestra, with choruses; duets, "Beautiful Lady"; "Swanee River," for viola; "Should I," two pianos. 10.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS). Hill billy music by a father and five sons, descendants of Davie Crockett. Daily except Sunday. 6:15.

Recitals

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano (WEAF—T). 7.

Jesse Crawford, organist (CBS). 10:30.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank W. Asper, organist (WJZ—T). 6.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain). Robert L. Ripley, entertaining cartoonist. 7:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). The unemployment problem. 9:30.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). Railroad stories. 10:30.

"Harbor Lights" (WEAF Chain). Sea stories. 11.

Talks

"Land Armaments" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald's "The World Today." 7:15.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—J. Wilson Parker, tenor.
5:15 Miriam Gauzen, soloist.
5:30 "Concord Antiquarian Society."
5:45 NBC, Skinner Organ Concert.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:49 Announcement; baseball; news.
7:00 Studio soloists.
7:30 Chimney Swallows Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Business Man and His Hobby."
8:30 NBC, "Del Monte" Program.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter organ.
5:30 NBC, "Blue Aces": orchestra.
5:55 Kyanize Road Man; time.
6:03 Eddie Welch's orchestra.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 "Singing the Blues."
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest program.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 The Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Earle Spicer.
8:00 NBC, Dixies Circus sketch.
8:15 Burgess Nature League.
8:45 Concert program.
9:00 Gilbert and Barker Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrel program.
10:00 "Gentlemen of the Press."
10:30 Time; Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; Kozak Radiogram.
11:09 NBC, Slumber Music Ensemble.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:15 New England Dairy and Food Council.
5:30 Bay State Nursery Men Orchestra.
5:45 Henry G. Wilton Orchestra; time.
6:00 Scott Oracle and Orchestra.
6:15 Publix Netoco program.
6:30 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:45 Davol Book of the Opera.
6:59 Baseball; news; weather; golf.
7:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott; time.
7:30 CBS, "Melo Maniacs": orchestra.
7:45 Tercentenary Mystery Messages.
8:00 Nu Icy program.
8:30 CBS, "Dixie Echoes."
9:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat.
10:00 CBS, Paramount-Publix Hour.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; announcement.
11:15 CBS, Will Osbourne's Orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Robert Findley, baritone.
5:15 Ethel Grenier, popular songs.
5:30 Instrumental Trio.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Miller Program; news; time.

FOR SUNDAY, MAY 25

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

3:00 p. m.—Leo Litwon, pianist.
3:15 "Home Historian."
3:30 Marie Murray, songs.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist; reader.
4:00 NBC, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman Hour.
5:00 NBC, Davey quartet; trio; organ.
7:00 NBC, Iodent Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Walter Smith's Jenney Band.
9:00 Sunday Night Talk.
9:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Orchestra; Elliott Shaw, baritone. All-Herbert.
9:45 NBC, Women's octet; tenor soloist.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:45 a. m.—South Church (Congregational).
1:00 p. m.—Veterans of Foreign Wars.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 Statler organ, Arthur Clifton.
3:30 Boston Cello Quartet.
4:00 Swampscott American Legion Band.
5:00 NBC, National Religious Service.
6:03 NBC, "Echoes of the Orient."
6:15 NBC, Joe White, tenor.
6:30 American Legion Hour.
7:00 Apollo Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 NBC, Williams' Orchestra; soloist.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour.
9:15 NBC, "The Order of Good Cheer."
9:45 "Nocturnal Serenaders."
10:15 Sport Digest.
10:30 Time; WBZ Players.
11:15 Time; weather; Kozak Radiogram.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 to 11:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Time; "Truant Waves."
2:00 CBS, "Ballad Hour."
3:00 From Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist.
5:30 CBS, the Rev. Donald Barnhouse.
6:00 Fox Orchestra; trio; soloists.
6:30 CBS, Gauchos' Argentine music.
6:50 Time; news; weather.
7:00 CBS, "The Globe Trotter."
7:30 CBS, Twinplex Twins.
7:45 CBS, Dr. Julius Klein.
8:00 CBS, Orchestra; soloist.
8:30 Tercentenary Mystery Messages.
8:45 CBS, Liberty Bell Filling Station.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air.
10:00 CBS, Will Rogers; Squibb Orchestra.
10:30 Musicians Association program.
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders": Hawaiian.
12:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 Jimmie Cashman and his orchestra.
3:00 Studio soloists.
4:30 Shep Wolan and his orchestra.
5:25 Tercentenary Mystery Messages.
5:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
5:45 WHDH Trio.
6:15 Studio soloists.
7:00 Park Street Church.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:08 p. m.—NBC, Luncheon Five.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Thousand Melodies."

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:01 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves vs. Philadelphia.

Cheaper Touring in Europe Urged

NEW YORK—Tourist money flooding Europe and placing in the hands of Europeans the wherewithal to purchase American goods would automatically overcome the danger of overproduction in the United States, according to Edward A. Filene, who, speaking at a luncheon at the Bankers Club here, proposed that steamship companies and tourist agencies combine in putting European travel on a low-cost, year-round basis.

Mr. Filene recommended, among other plans, the working out of an all-inclusive, off-season, one-month trip, to cost possibly $225, and include visits to Paris, London, Berlin, Amsterdam, or other similar combinations. Travel savings clubs were also recommended. The speaker suggested a co-operative market analysis by steamship companies and travel agencies, and an engineering survey of construction needs, in order that the travel industry might be put on a fact-finding basis like any other large enterprise.

INDICTMENT DISMISSAL UPHELD

NEW YORK (AP)—Dismissal of the indictments against Francis X. Mancuso, General Sessions judge and four others in connection with the failure of the City Trust Company, was sustained, May 23, by the appellate division of the Supreme Court.

Ruling Is Requested on Radio Copyrights

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court was asked May 23, to decide whether hotels which pick up radio programs radiocast in violation of the copyright laws and make them available to their guests are liable for damages.

The controversy came from the Circuit Court of Appeals in three cases.

Gene Buck, as president of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, and De Sylva, Brown & Henderson, Inc., publishers, of New York City; sued Wilson Duncan, operating radio Station KWKC at Kansas City, Mo., and the Jewel-La Salle Realty Company operating the La Salle Hotel there for an injunction and damages for infringement of copyright.

They alleged the radiocasting station without the consent of the copyright owners had radiocast a musical composition of theirs and that the hotel proprietors had reproduced the radiocast. The station presented no defense and judgment for damages was awarded against it. The hotel company was successful, however, and the society and the publishers took the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals, which today asked instructions whether the hotel had made itself liable under the copyright laws.

200 Planes to Fly at Paris Air Show

PARIS (AP)—Two hundred planes of all sizes and power, flying in compact formation over the Vincennes race track and military field, is the aerial treat promised to Parisians during the National Aviation Show, June 8 and 9.

Eighty fast pursuit planes are entered for the speed races; 81 for exhibitions and stunt flying; 85 military planes will dispute the various events reserved for army craft and about 75 big passenger planes will be on hand to take sightseers aloft during the maneuvers.

The complete history of French aviation since its very beginnings will be depicted by spectators. They will see a Bleriot, 1909 model, propelled by a dwarf 45-horsepower motor trying to keep pace with a Breguet 1930, hauled by a gigantic 650-horsepower Hispano-Suiza.

France's most famous pilots, for speed and stunt flying, Doret, Bossoutrot, Prevost, Lemoigne, Detroyat, Moutonnier and Delmotte, will participate. Capt. Dieudonne Coste, France's premier distance pilot, has promised his coöperation. Coste is preparing a Paris-to-New York transatlantic flight, and he had expected to be ready to take off during the latter part of May.

More Waves for Canada?

More light is thrown on the Canadian attitude toward the preponderance of American speech and music on the radiocasting channels in the statement of the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, replying recently to questions put to him in the House of Commons at Ottawa regarding Canada's radiocasting rights.

From this statement, the conclusion may fairly be drawn that Canada is only awaiting action on the part of Parliament, in collaboration with the Provinces, to set the Dominion's radio house in order before demanding a larger share of the 96 wavelengths available for broadcasting. The whole radio question, including the Canadian Royal Commission's report favoring a government-owned radio system with a super-power station in each province, was recently referred to a special committee at the instance of Premier Mackenzie King.

The statement of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries stressed Canada's sovereign rights in radio, again revealing the dissatisfaction that prevails because Canada has "a temporary and inadequate assignment" of only six exclusive and 12 shared channels. If more exclusive channels are demanded, they must inevitably be withdrawn from use in the United States, so that the Canadian problem is of utmost importance to this country.

"The sovereign right of all nations to the use of every radio channel is recognized," Minister Cardin stated, in pointing out to the Canadian lawmakers the Government's present attitude toward the radio problem "Thus Canada has always enjoyed the right to allot any of the frequencies in the broadcast band to any radio broadcasting station under its jurisdiction.

"It is nevertheless recognized that until technical development progresses to the stage where radio interference can be eliminated, special arrangements between neighboring countries are desirable in order to minimize such interference. To this end, negotiations were entered into with the United States, immediately on the passing of the United States radio act in February, 1927, with a view of including a formal agreement for a division of the 96 available broadcast channels between Canada and that country.

"The division demanded by the United States representatives, based primarily on the relative populations of the two countries, was not acceptable to the Canadian representatives, and the conference was therefore adjourned."

In other words, the old "gentlemen's agreement" remained in force after the conferences with the Federal Radio Commission last year, but only until Canada should make her demand for more facilities.

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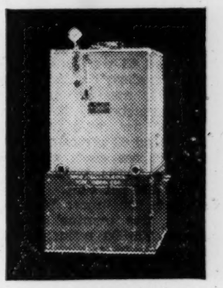

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EXTREME TARIFF OPPONENTS PLAN RENEWED FIGHT

Flexible Clause Agreement Brings Move to Block Final Enactment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The announcement on May 23 by the Republican conferees on the tariff bill that an agreement had been reached on the controversial flexible clause and that a complete report would be sent to the Houses within a few days was greeted with a prompt declaration by the opponents of the measure that they will leave nothing undone to prevent its enactment.

Encouraged by the widespread protests that are piling up against the measure from all quarters and heartened by the overwhelming defeat in the Pennsylvania Republican primary of Joseph Grundy, Senator from Pennsylvania, leading exponent of the extreme tariff policy represented by the bill, the opposition has radically revised its plans and instead of permitting a final vote on the measure as it comes from conference will undertake to send it back to conference.

If this can be done the measure may be so reduced in certain controversial items, such as lumber and sugar, as to lose its votes for final enactment. In the Senate the question of final passage is so closely drawn that a change of three or four votes either way would decide the outcome.

If the opposition could strike from the measure the $1-per-1000 rate on lumber, put into the bill by the conferees despite the repeated overwhelming rejection by the House of a lumber duty, it would stand to gain at least three and possibly four votes from Oregon and Washington Senators.

With this objective in view Senate coalition leaders announced that they are having made a thorough study of the "compromise" bill as evolved by the Republican conferees and that they had four items already discovered on which they are convinced they can raise points of order which if upheld would send the bill back to conference.

These schedules are watches and clocks, cherries, cheese and rayon. The coalitionists claim that the conferees went beyond the House and Senate rates in acting on these items and that in doing so they wrote new legislation into the bill, which is prohibited by the conference rules.

If these points of order are upheld in the House as well as in the Senate a course would present itself by which the former chamber could bring about an individual ballot on the lumber schedule and if its temper on the question holds good the $1 compromise figure would go into the discard. There is much outspoken protest in the House against this action of the conferees, and coalitionists claim that if the matter can be brought to a vote in the House the conferees would be overruled.

With this program of attack as their objective the Senate coalition is prepared to take the initiative and to lay the whole measure under severe arraignment.

Argentina Sends Protest

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Cables explaining the extent of the damage likely to be incurred to American controlled intercourse with this country if the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill is enacted, were sent May 23 to President Hoover and Royal S. Copeland, Senator from New York, by Albert Detonnay, managing director of the General Motors of Argentina.

If the President fails to veto the measure, Mr. Detonnay cabled, the Argentine people who interpreted his visit to Argentina as an indication of future good will, will suffer a strong disillusion.

POLICE ARREST ENGLISH AGENT ON WET CHARGE

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the past 18 months details of the projected operations have been worked out. Although federal authorities learned of the project through undercover agents in this country and abroad who were directed from Washington, he added, they permitted it to come almost to fruition before interfering.

"There are indications that a financially strong American syndicate was backing the scheme," he continued. "Mr. Tatham is an Englishman of culture, a graduate of Oxford—in fact a man of just the type to promote the sale of high-grade products among persons able to pay and pay well."

Tatham's Firm 'Mystified'

LONDON (AP)—Mystification was expressed May 24 by officers of Juserini & Brooks, wine and spirit merchants of Pall Mall, over the arrest of their director, Edward Tatham, in the United States on a liquor charge.

"We are at a loss to know the reason for Mr. Tatham's arrest," said a member of the firm. "He has been a director of this firm for about five years. He went to the United States on a holiday about five weeks ago. He is certainly not there on business for the firm, and we have not done any business with firms or persons in America since prohibition came into force in that country."

'Red' Investigation Planned by House

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — This summer a committee of the House of Representatives will investigate Communistic propaganda in the United States with special reference to the situation in schools.

By a rising vote of 210 to 18, the House approved the proposal which included the appointment of a committee of five. The measure does not need the approval of the Senate nor of the President. Speaker Longworth will appoint the group shortly.

C. William Ramseyer (R.), of Iowa, chief antagonist, declared Congress could better investigate unemployment, which he claimed bred Communism. He minimized the "Red" scare. Bertrand H. Snell (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the Rules Committee, insisted that his committee "could not take the responsibility for keeping the Nation from finding out the truth." George Huddleston (D.), of Alabama, declared Fascism should be investigated as well as Communism. "If you want to aid unemployment," said Thomas H. Cullen (D.), of New York, "pass the unemployment relief bills of Senator Wagner. They are pigeonholed in their respective House committees now."

GRAF SKIRTS COAST FROM PERNAMBUCO FOR RIO DE JANEIRO

(Continued from Page 1)

short time at the aviation field of Campo dos Affonsos, but adverse winds have so diminished the chances for this that he advised by telegraph three passengers who hoped to embark here for the flight to Lakehurst, N. J., to take a plane to Pernambuco and join the Zeppelin there.

The three are W. B. Leeds, American millionaire who came to Rio de Janeiro to make the flight to the United States, J. H. Durrell of the National City Bank, and Valentine Boucas, Brazilian business man.

At Campo dos Affonsos, however, everything will be in readiness for the Graf if Dr. Eckener wishes to attempt a landing. Four troops of cavalry and four companies of infantry will mount guard around the ship.

Passengers for Rio de Janeiro, if unable to land will return to Pernambuco and then make the trip by airplane. The uncertainty about the Graf's landing here also extends to the date on which the Zeppelin will leave Pernambuco for Havana and Lakehurst, and even to the route that she will follow on the Rio de Janeiro flight.

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—Arrangements for the arrival here next week of the Graf Zeppelin are nearly complete, and 350 Cuban soldiers were rehearsed as landing crew.

They are being instructed by two American engineers, Zeno M. Wicks and Karl Huerttle, of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Company at Akron, O., so that there will be no hitch in bringing the airship to earth when she arrives here from Rio de Janeiro. Special trains running from the interior of Cuba will bring people to Havana to see the Graf.

Berlin Paper Sees New Era in Zeppelin Flight

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN — Referring to the Graf Zeppelin's flight to South America and Briand's recent Pan-European memorandum, Berliner Boersen Courier discusses the close contact between continents of the world, especially those bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, in an article entitled "Pan Atlantis."

Closer contact of the world as such, this paper writes, by no means makes a closer unity of European nations superfluous, let alone any endeavor to lessen, by reason and good will, the differences existing in this small territory. But every European union no matter of what form or shape, can only be conceivable in this connection, on other continents, the paper writes.

The Zeppelin's flight, the paper declares, was a symbol of this contact of continents located on the shores of the Atlantic, converting the Atlantic Ocean into a new Mediterranean. The paper then also alludes to the calm with which the new transatlantic flight of the Graf Zeppelin is viewed here although the route is longer than that across the north Atlantic. There is no feeling of adventure connected with this flight, it concludes.

PARENT-TEACHER CONGRESS BACKS PROHIBITION LAW

Meeting Also Favors Arms Reduction and Extended Juvenile Court Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo.—The National Congress of Parents and Teachers, bringing to a close their thirty-fourth annual meeting here on May 23, went on record as favoring the strict enforcement of prohibition, the extension of juvenile court service, wiser employment of leisure, outlawry of war, reduction of armaments, the World Court and a lasting organization of nations.

The congress indorsed the adoption of courses in all high school curricula which will definitely prepare American young people for home making and parenthood. It took a stand for equal opportunities for all children, rural and urban alike, urging that local, state and federal governments provide such educational opportunities as may be necessary to give every child a fair start in life.

"While education is a matter for state and local administration," a resolution said, "we recognize the need for its promotion by the Federal Government and pledge our support to the movement for the creation of a department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet."

The provision of highly trained policewomen to protect the welfare of women and children was recommended in connection with the measures pertaining to the Juvenile Court.

While going on record for a higher standard of commercialized amusements, the congress also urged "a return to the home as the center of recreational life, where hours shall be set aside to be shared by parents and children for the doing of those things which add joy, beauty and health to home life."

A desire for finer motion pictures was indicated and strong protest was voiced against the use of children in public entertainments of any character. The delegates reaffirmed their stand for anti-narcotic legislation, indorsed the movement for community planning, including better housing, parks and playgrounds. They advocated the equalizing of library opportunities throughout the country through the establishment of county and other libraries.

The teaching of thrift not only in the saving of money but in the use of time and talent was recommended. Resolutions applying to teachers read, "We urge for all teachers high standards of training and certification; adequate salaries, with equal compensation for similar service, regardless of sex, secure tenure and provision for retirement after faithful service. We believe that state and county superintendents of schools should be selected on a proefssional basis by nonpartisan boards elected by the people."

At a banquet given to the new officers, Mrs. A. H. Reeve of Philadelphia in one of the principal addresses defined some of the broader policies of the Congress of Parents and Teachers. She insisted upon a policy of non-interference in school administration, saying that partial disaster or complete wreckage was the inevitable result where interference with the educational system was encouraged.

A program conducted by Mrs. Hugh Bradford, of Sacramento, Calif., incoming president, demonstrated the mechanism of the parent-teacher movement in extending its work.

It was reported that the organization is growing at the rate of 98,000 members a year.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN PAY VISIT TO BUDAPEST

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST — Delegates from all parts of the world who are attending the coming congress of International Women's Association in Vienna are taking part here in the 25th anniversary of the Hungarian Women's Association.

They were welcomed by the Hungarian President and the Countess Albert Apponyi, and the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, who is president of the International Association and spoke of the great work now being done among women.

R-100 DAMAGED IN TRIAL FLIGHT

CARDINGTON, Eng. (AP)—The big British dirigible R-100 returned damaged to its mooring mast May 22 from a trial flight for its transatlantic voyage to Canada.

About 30 feet of fabric near the stern was torn, apparently by high air pressure. The R-100 left May 21 for a trip that took it over London, up the east coast of England and over the Midlands.

Voyage of Arbella

From an Old Woodcut in the Francis B. C. Bradlee Collection, Peabody Museum, Salem.

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella, which sailed March 22, 1630, from Southampton, Eng., bearing the Massachusetts Bay Colony charter. He is sending daily dispatches. Every statement is historically correct.

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN
Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives

GOVERNOR WINTHROP'S JOURNAL, Monday, May 24, 1630. —"The wind north-west by north, a handsome gale; close weather and very cold. We stood south-west. About noon we had occasion to lie by the lee to straighten our mizzen shrouds; and the rear-admiral (Ambrose) and Jewel, being both to windward of us, bare up and came under our lee, to inquire if anything were amiss with us. So we heard the company was in health in the Jewel, and that the Ambrose had lost two passengers and a cow."

It was jolly to have had another opportunity to hail our consorts. The men vied with one another in cupping their hands and shouting encouragements. At this sport the seamen excelled, although Simon Bradstreet and Charles Fines proved to have voices that carried well. The women and children waved their kerchiefs and mantles. That the greater number on each ship were enduring well this tedious voyage, was cause for rejoicing. The Governor said, "We are faring better than I anticipated." This incident gave great zest to the conversation at the midday meal.

This afternoon William Coddington inquired if I would join him in an inspection of the stock and stores. So we went below to the cattle pens. Here were cows, steers, goats, sheep, swine and poultry. The majority of animals were in fair condition, considering the closeness of their confinement and the lack of natural environment. But many had been trampled upon in the tossing of the ship, and others had been thrown against bars and timbers, so that the smaller and weaker were showing the effect of the long voyage.

The stores had been well packed and housed, and were riding well, Here were chairs, tables and bedsteads; window frames and window glass; agricultural tools, mechanics' tools and fishing gear; hunting equipment and fighting armor; food supplies in barrels and bags; trenchers, skillets and other cooking utensils; and bedding, linen and clothing.

"The building problem will require our greatest skill," said Mr. Coddington. "If we can provide plain shelter for all, before another winter sets in, we shall indeed be fortunate and thankful. Glass windows will be a luxury enjoyed by very few, unless our skilled artisans find a way of making glass from shore sand."

LL. D. GIVEN DAWES BY MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER, Eng. (AP)—Charles G. Dawes, American Ambassador, in Trade Hall May 23 was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of Manchester University. He was one of several upon whom the honor was conferred. The ceremonies were in connection with the jubilee of Manchester University and its eightieth founder's day as Owens College.

General Dawes, accepting the degree, described the honors as "degrees in the school of life as well as in the university." He spoke for all of the honorary graduates expressing their appreciation.

BIG CAVALCADE TO BEAR CHARTER OVER OLD ROUTE

Part of Tercentenary Celebration to Include Abella Incident

Over a route first used by the aborigines, then by the Puritan colonists, a grand cavalcade, bearing the "charter" brought by Governor Winthrop on the Arbella and sewing the seed of free government in America, will proceed from Salem to Boston on June 12, 13 and 14, as an important feature of the tercentenary celebration of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, according to arrangements nearly completed by the Tercentenary Conference of City and Town Committees.

The cavalcade will present a unit of significance and attractiveness calculated to impress the 500,000 spectators who are expected to assemble in 10 communities along the 26-mile route with the importance of the event thus honored. There will be three floats on which trained men and women will enact the respective events typified by the floats. The first will be titled "Granting of the Great Charter, 1629" and on it will appear impersonators of King Charles I with the court attendants, several Puritans and leaders, including White, Endicott, Dudley, Winthrop and others.

The second float will show a reproduction of the Arbella that brought the charter and government to Salem in 1630 with passengers and crew.

The third float will focus attention on the charter itself, with a great massive chest of the period borne on the shoulders of eight men. Each float will be drawn by six matched horses.

The cavalcade will have at its head two heralds with trumpets, a marshal and his aides, and a mounted band of 25 pieces all on horseback, and all in the costume of the seventeenth century or earlier, and the horses plumed and blanketed with decorative trappings. The procession will be abundantly historical and educational, as well as spectacular, not of great length, but a compact exemplification of the idea.

GIRL FLIER ENDS HER SOLO FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA

(Continued from Page 1)

of Port Darwin watching for the lone flier. A heavy wind carried her slightly out of her course to the west and she was not sighted until within view of the town. She said the flight over the sea from Timor was uneventful except for the heavy wind.

Her time, 19 days, was about the same that most other fliers use for the trip. She lost two days en route at Rangoon due to plane injury, and another day at Tjomal, near Surabaya, when she had to land in a sugar clearing and bamboo spikes tore her wing fabric.

British Go Wild Over Countrywoman's Success

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"She's there!" shouted newspaper boys. "Hurrah! Bravo, Amy!" echoed thousands of Londoners who had been eagerly awaiting news of Miss Amy Johnson, whose courageous flight from England to Australia has endeared her to the heart of every Briton. Hundreds of messages of congratulation are being flashed out to Port Darwin to the intrepid airwoman, whose progress ever since leaving Croydon aidrome on May 5 with a carefree wave of her hand has been followed with increasing interest. Hull, the Yorkshire home town of Miss Johnson, is a city of rejoicing, and messages started pouring in for Amy's father and mother directly the good news became known.

"We knew Amy would do it, but we are very glad to know the flight has ended and ended so successfully," said Mrs. Johnson.

Australia was 10,000 miles away when the heroine, clad in overalls, stepped into the Moth plane at Croydon and left English soil on the first stage of her great flight. She hoped to beat Bert Hinkler's record trip of London to Australia in 15½ days, but bad weather and damage to her machine robbed her of that honor. Nevertheless she set up a record for the fastest solo flight between London and Karachi, covering the distance of over 4000 miles in six days. Her first two days' flying, she described as uneventful, despite encountering terrific rainstorms in the Balkans. On May 9 she arrived at Bagdad, after having been forced by a sandstorm to land on the desert. She fought her way through a monsoon before reading Rangoon, where the plane was damaged in landing, necessitating three days' delay for repairs.

From Bangkok, which she reached on the twelfth day, the route took her over a long expense of sea and the last part of the flight proved the most difficult.

Miss Johnson, who is agraduate of Sheffield University, had had less than 100 hours' flying experience when she started on her Australian flight.

Throughout the flight, Miss Johnson has spent most of the time when not in the air overhauling her machine, often allowing herself only two or three hours' rest before taking off again. Her first flying lesson was received in September, 1928, from Capt. F. R. Matthews, in the odd moments she was able to spare from her work in a city office. She did not make her first solo flight till June, 1929, but 17 days later was a fully qualified pilot. Finally she became the first woman to hold the Air Ministry ground engineer's license.

Shipbuilding Aided by Federal Loans

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The construction of two transatlantic passenger liners for the United States Lines and six combination freight and passenger vessels for the United Fruit Company was assured with the authorization by the United States Shipping Board on May 23 of construction loans aggregating over $31,000,000 under the Jones-White law. Contracts have already been agreed upon and it is understood that work will begin almost immediately.

The two large vessels are to be built for the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Corporation and the North Atlantic Steamship Corporation respectively. Both are subsidiaries of the United States Lines. The ships will be used in the Hamburg-Bordeaux range of the service of the line. Their specifications call for a length of 705 feet, 86 feet beam, and twin-screw turbo-electric engines.

Of the ships for the United Fruit Company three are to be used on the Atlantic run between the United States and Central American ports and three on the Pacific. They will be 447 feet in length, 60 feet in beam. Three are to be built at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., and three at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation yard at Fore River, Mass.

BRITISH REFUSE PERMIT FOR NEGRO CONFERENCE

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Government has refused an application from the provisional international trade union committee of Negro workers in America for permission to hold a conference in London next July.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons on May 23, Alfred Short, Home Undersecretary, said: "The Home Secretary is unable to give any sanction to the proposed conference or to authorize facilities for the attendance of the delegates."

Fewer Instead of Cheaper Books to Be Boston Publishers' Policy

New York Move to Slash Prices Brings Protest From Local Houses Which Declare Fair Profit for All Is Necessary

Fewer and better books with first-edition prices that will insure a fair return to author, publisher, printer, and bookseller, rather than cheaper editions, is the announced policy of Boston's leading publishers in answer to the move in New York for slashed prices and cheap editions to stimulate sales.

Nothing short of a tripled trade could properly remunerate authors and booksellers if first editions were cheapened as proposed, according to the Boston firms. An author accustomed to 37½ cents per book sold, would receive 10 cents or less. New authors would find more difficulty in placing their first book before the public, and the tone of literature would be lowered.

The New York plan is not calculated in Boston to achieve its purpose, since the difficulty is said to arise from overproduction rather than lack of a buying public. The remedy is to keep first editions at a high standard and issue cheaper reprints to meet the public demand.

Officials at the Boston Public Library, in commenting on the New York move, reported a steady increase in circulation in nonfiction as well as fiction. Undoubtedly, they said, many people do not care to invest from $2.50 to $4 in a book, but wait and obtain it from libraries. Cheaper editions would probably stimulate sales, but would lower the standards of the bookmaker's art, they said.

The Houghton Mifflin Company says:

"The Houghton Mifflin Company has read with interest the announcement from New York that one of the larger publishers and three of the newer and smaller houses are proposing to issue new books at $1.

"We do not believe the depression which these houses state they have experienced in their sales can be corrected by this method.

"In considering the cost of books, it should be remembered that four profits must be secured. The author, publisher, printer, and bookseller must all secure a fair return. Unless the normal sales can be at least tripled, which is unlikely, this reduction would be disastrous, especially to the bookseller and author."

Little, Brown & Co. said:

"Our remedy for the prevailing overproduction of books and consequent smaller number of sales per title is fewer rather than cheaper new books. This policy was announced by us in January, and is now effective. At that time Alfred R. McIntyre, president of the company, said in the Publishers' Weekly, 'I can think of nothing in the world so beneficial to the book trade as a whole as for every important publisher in America to cut his output of new books 10 per cent or more (probably considerably more). That is to be the future policy of Little, Brown & Co., though it will not show results for a year because of the necessity of carrying out contracts already made.'"

Investment Expert Thinks Turn Is Near

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A prediction that business conditions in the United States will take an impressive turn for the better within the next six months was made by John Moody, of New York, investment counselor, in addressing the closing session of the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Maryland Bankers' Association, here on May 22.

Observations made over the last several months, Mr. Moody said, convinced him that the liquidation made necessary through the stock market crash last fall, would be completed soon and that business then would resume a "normal trend upward."

Experiences gained in stock market speculations during 1928 and 1929, he held, would result, to a large degree, in the average American becoming more of an investor than a speculator.

BORNO EN ROUTE TO U. S.

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—Louis Borno, ex-President of Haiti, landed at Camaguey May 23 after a secret departure by airplane from Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Pan-American Airways officials said that he was going to the United States and would ultimately sail for France.

$235,325 Tax Levy Appealed by Fall

WASHINGTON (AP)—Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior under President Harding and central figure in the oil scandal of that Administration, has carried to the board of tax appeals a government suit to collect $235,325, allegedly due in taxes and penalties on sums of money paid to him by Harry F. Sinclair and Edward L. Doheny.

The former cabinet officer and the Government are at odds on a contention of the Internal Revenue Bureau that $100,000 received from Doheny and $303,000 received from Sinclair by Fall, his son-in-law, M. T. Everhart, and the Tres-Ritos Land and Cattle Company, were to be regarded as Fall's taxable personal income.

Alleging that these transactions were connected with the former Interior Secretary's award of leases on the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills naval petroleum reserves to Sinclair and Doheny companies, the Government brought criminal actions against all three.

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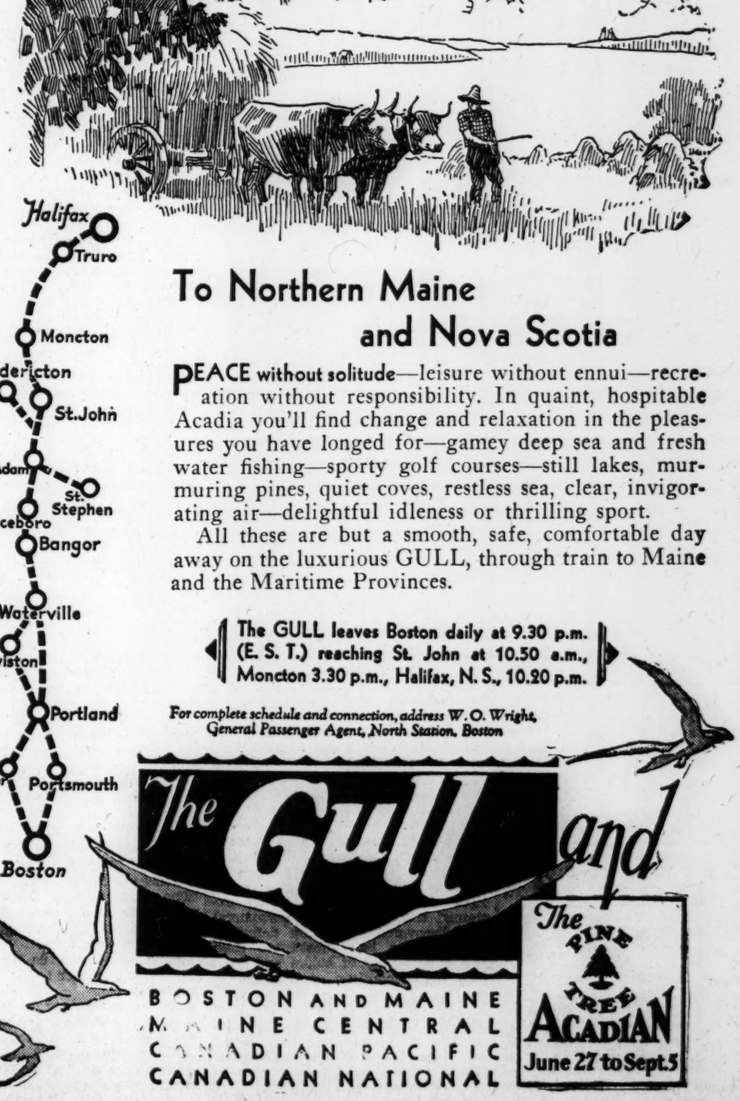

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

The Royal Academy, London

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THE summer exhibition at Burlington House contains, among its 687 oils, some fine things by a few prominent artists, much commendable work by a number of painters of lesser reputation but generally acknowledged merit, and hardly anything of outstanding merit by newcomers. It is fairly safe to predict, therefore, that no new reputations will be made by this the one hundred and sixty-second exhibition of the Royal Academy—so far as the oils are concerned, at any rate.

There are more portrtaits than ever this year, and some of the most accomplished paintings on the walls will be found among them. Only a modicum of these are of interest as works of art, but nevertheless it is obvious that the majority of them must satisfy the sitters and their friends, for they have the well-finished, highly polished look that is expected of a competently handled portrait. So far as externals are concerned, the representation in most cases could not be bettered. (The standard of technique is usually high in Academic portraiture and those who persistently use the term with contempt would do well to remember this.) It is the arrangement, or "composition," that generally fails to excite æsthetic pleasure, or little more than a mild interest.

The chief honors go, once more, to Augustus John, who has sent three portraits, his diploma piece and a flower piece. There is one small Sickert of exceptional interest, which should be studied by all budding portraitists, a quartet of fine Orpens, and several portraits by the president, Sir William Llewellyn, and by Sir John Lavery which are excellent.

Portrait of Lord Spencer

A "John" that interested me more than any other painting in the 10 galleries given over to oils—with the exception of Sickert's "Dr. Cobbledick"—was the portrait of "Earl Spencer, Viscount Althorp." This is a magnificently colorful affair. The sitter is posed against a vivid blue background in all the bravery of his scarlet and gold uniform. The effect of this bold color combination, for all it sounds garish and reminiscent of a recruiting poster, is royally sumptuous. When with the passage of years the paint has settled into the canvas and time has mellowed the bright tints without dimming their brilliance, this picture will not seem out of place among the Gainsboroughs and Reynoldses in Lord Spencer's ancestral home.

The study of Miss Tallulah Bankhead by the same hand, in Gallery 1, is likely to prove the center of attraction in the exhibition. Whether the likeness is good, a mere member of the public who is familiar only with press photographs of the subject may be permitted to doubt, but that the long, narrow canvas covered with rose and cream and pearly white pigment makes a charming decoration no one can deny. Mr. John's diploma work, a head of his son entitled "Portrait of a Young Man," the presentation painting which every Academician must deposit with the Royal Academy on his election, is also on view, and in the same room (Gallery 18) is another of his studies of celebrities, "Sir Gerald du Maurier," which is in rather too unfinished a state for final judgment to be attempted.

Portraits by Orpen

Among the Orpen portraits that which shows St. John Harmsworth was particularly noted. Sir William has chosen a bold and simple color scheme. Reliance upon large patches of brilliant local color for decorative effect was never more fully justified than in this vivid composition, with its broad passages of gold and red and blue and its cooling touch of green. A sensitively seen, beautifully drawn "Mother and Child" reveals the same artist's power to convey with his brush the tender emotion which plays like radiant sunlight round a mother and her child.

Mr. Sickert's "Dr. Cobbledick" is everything that a portrait should be. It shows us an individual in the full tide of his activity, as it were. And it blends the grays and duns of a prosaic setting, the touches of white that the papers on a littered desk provide, and the subdued rose of a face in shadow into a harmony of subtle color. The doctor, the subject of the painting, is seen on his feet before his table, speaking to an unseen audience, a sheet of notes in one hand. And, as one looks, he seems to talk, to make the small indefinable movements of head and shoulders that accompany speech—for the little canvas is alive and filled with light and movement.

Other portraits that were remarked for many excellences were Mrs. Flora Lion's studies of Miss Beaton and of Miss Margery Lawrence; Sir John Lavery's attractive sketch of M. Gerbault, who circumnavigated the globe in his "Firecrest" (which is brushed in also), and the same artist's highly finished painting of "The Lord Melchett"; and Mrs. Swynnerton's mellowed portrait of Dame Millicent Fawcett and her delicious painting of a little girl, "Myfvanwy," in the bonnet and frock of 30 years ago.

Outsize Canvases

Two of the most interesting exhibits were the large paintings done for the state drawing-room, Government House, Delhi, of Fort William in Calcutta and Fort St. George in Madras, by Oliver Hall, R. A. In treatment and feeling these "outsize" canvases have something in common with the early nineteenth century topographical paintings and color prints. They exercise the same reposeful charm and satisfy so completely with their sober tints— biscuit and blue and green predominate—that they tempt the laggard to settle down in front of them and ignore the remaining hundreds of exhibits awaiting attention.

Another noticeable painting which has the same kind of appeal is Algernon Newton's "Bayswater," a companion in size and general tone and atmosphere to Oliver Hall's official pair. The size here is a definite drawback, however, for it is impossible not to feel that the subject would have gained in effectiveness by being considerably scaled down.

The most distinguished of the purely decorative pieces were Ernest Proctor's "Aphrodite," with its charming medley of dolphins and shells and dimpled cupids and doves all afloat on a faëry sea, Philip Connard's "Pelican Ponds," in which the pink and gray birds of preposterous shape are grouped into a most felicitous design around two green ponds, and E. H. Dinkel's "The Ark," wherein is depicted with liveliness of fancy and much variety of tint the animals going in "two by two."

Sir D. Y. Cameron's "The Everlasting Hills"; C. H. Cheston's sun-drenched panorama "Midsummer Evening in Somerset"; A. J. Munning's snow scene, "From My Bedroom Window"; a pleasant river scene by Herbert H. Newton, "Riverside Cottage"; another—this time on the banks of the Vienne—by Brenda Moore, and a fine, solidly constructed painting, "A Peak in the Ochils," by Sir Charles Holmes, were among the many beautiful landscapes.

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

Portrait of Miss Nancy Beaton, by Flora Lion.

Retrospective Pissarro Show

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

SELDOM is there occasion to witness an exhibition in which outstanding accomplishments of one entire artistic era are embraced; seldom, too, can a single artist, by the display of his works, stand as a significant exponent of a particular school. Both these rare qualities have been offered in the Centennial exposition of paintings and engravings by Camille Pissarro (1830-1903) in Paris. With the presentation of some 150 examples of this artist's work at the Musée de l'Orangerie in the historic Tuileries Gardens of the French capital, opportunity to review the scope of Impressionism (at least from 1859 to 1902) has been afforded the Parisian gallery frequenter.

This distinct movement from the middle to the end of the nineteenth century—the Impressionistic School—did, of course, have its exponents in Monet, Renoir and others. But Pissarro has been remembered as the father of their formulas, as the instigator of their fundamental ideals.

In some paintings the observer could recognize the technical achievements which the artist made for himself, step by step; in others the artistic liberation with which he influenced the new school.

Though the paintings were hung without any apparent consideration for their chronological relations, those who are acquainted with the four outstanding epochs in Pissarro's career could single out the periods of his artistic metamorphoses. There were a fair number from the early stages when subdued colors and a tinge of indecision prevailed. The classics of the second period in the early seventies were scarce, due to the severe losses Pissarro experienced when he deserted his Louveciennes studio during the Franco-Prussian War. Nevertheless, those shown in the exposition were striking examples of the first changes in his style, introducing a lighter palette. The richest groups were those of the third period, about 1877, when Pissarro's technique reverted to the short, dabbing stroke; and the fourth period, after 1888, when the point technique prevailed.

That man who once caused the artistic world to raise its eyebrows, and doubt the sincerity of his motives; that man toward whom mocking rebukes were directed as late as 1879, is today drawing a host of appreciating admirers to pay him tribute wherever his art may be displayed. This gesture stands as well for the Impressionistic school as a whole.

The first trends of turning in those early miscomprehensions of the Impressionists came from the pen of Duranty who challenged the prejudices of the critics and boldly explained that "they (the newcomers) had discovered something definitely new . . . they had substituted their fine, supple play of colors and form with the recognition of light reflection."

Representatives of the past impressionist schools of painting school of painting, visiting the gallery could, logically enought, recognize Pissarro's primal intentions. They were easily pleased with all that they gleaned from this anniversary exhibit. But it is among the old devotees of the arts that these paintings arouse the deepest responses. To those whose days of discrimination for painting and sketching started some four or five decades ago, and who perhaps in those days made wry faces at the attempts of the early impressionists, Pissarro today proves pleasing. Furthermore they acclaim, as satisfactory, those theories with which he so vitally affected the art for decades to follow.

Pissarro was constantly absorbed in research and observation. He studied everything around him whether it was village fêtes, people, nature or the development of natural science. Born on the rocky isle of Saint Thomas, Pissarro started his career with the flash of tropical color in his eye and the smell of salt air in his nostrils. His early boyhood found him in a school in Paris where it is known that he used more crayons and copy books for sketches than he did for lesson notes. His experience after school years was varied and carried him among other places, to Venezuela where he accomplished much painting.

It was upon returning to France in young manhood that he studied the works of Delacroix, Courbet, Daubigny, Millett and Corot at the Exposition Universelle. The young artist threw himself immediately into this artistic element but found difficulty in establishing his milieu. It was Corot who finally advised him to seek freedom in the suburbs. Thus in Butte Montmartre, in Montmorency, in Varenne Saint Hilaire, did Pissarro actually tend toward the impressionistic.

Pissarro's first Salon showing was in 1859. From 1860 to 1890 his life was a constant struggle to maintain his ideals above the prevailing suggestions to abandon hope of success. Herein his courage and faith sustained him. He was even tempted at one period to forsake his art and undertake some trade, that the butcher and baker might be paid. The thought of advanced age without early success was unbearable to Pissarro. His struggles against an unseeing, prejudiced world drained much from his natural buoyant, optimistic vision. Only with his exhibitions in 1890 and 1892 did he fully realize that the end of his struggles had been reached.

The clarity, simplicity, abandon and grace with which Pissarro endowed his canvases, could not be more excellently appreciated than by the modernized facilities of the new Musée de l'Orangerie. There, for the first time, can national exhibitions be shown with adequate lighting and room for intelligent inspection.

George Gershwin says he composed "The Rhapsody in Blue" in three weeks. He lately appeared for two weeks as piano soloist at the Roxy Theater in New York.

Alma Rubens is so well liked in vaudeville that her tour has been extended.

Shaw's extravaganza, "The Apple Cart," has been well received in Italy, where it is regarded as a devastating criticism of democracy.

Grace George has passed 175 performances in "The First Mrs. Fraser" at the Playhouse, New York.

Of Many Things

"The Texan"

New York

GARY COOPER'S latest picture, Paramount's "The Texan," is of uncommon interest because it gives a good talking screen part to Emma Dunn in the rôle of a South American woman of property. Under the guidance of a rascally lawyer, a Texas outlaw represents himself as her long lost son. The outlaw, played by Mr. Cooper, at first is intent merely on robbing her. Two months under her roof changes him so that he decides to go through with the deception for her sake. The story is based on one of O. Henry's tales. Miss Dunn makes a glowingly real person of the mother, sensitive in her every movement and turn of speech because the actress is thinking and feeling intensely at all times within the character.

Popular With Amateurs

The Drama Monthly compiles a list of plays that have proved most popular during a recent period in the little theaters. The list is not a complete record. It is interesting as indicating the relative popularity of certain plays and writers. "The Queen's Husband" leads with 14 productions. Others are "You and I," "Outward Bound," "The Importance of Being Earnest," nine each; "The Royal Family," "Sun-Up," eight; "The Admirable Crichton," "The Romantic Young Lady," seven; "Candida," "Children of the Moon," "Cock Robin," "The Doll's House," "East Lynne," "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney," "The Patsy," "Pomander Walks," "Quality Street," "She Stoops to Conquer," "The Show-Off," "The Silver Cord," "Ten Nights in a Barroom," "The Torch-Bearers," "Twelfth Night" and "The Whole Town's Talking," five.

Shakespeare Leads

As for the popularity of playwrights, judging from the number of productions of his plays, Shakespeare stands first with 32. Others are Barrie, 27; Shaw, 23; Phillip Barry, 20; A. A. Milne, 19; Eugene O'Neill, 19; Ibsen, 15; George Kelly, 14; Robert E. Sherwood, 14; Ferenc Molnar, 12; Booth Tarkington, 12; G. Martinez Sierra, 11; Oscar Wilde, 10; George Kaufman and Marc Connelly (collaborators) 10; Sheridan, 9; Frederick Lonsdale, 9; Sydney Howard, 8; Owen Davis, 7; Arthur Wing Pinero, 6; St. John Ervine, 6; John Galsworthy, 5.

The News Reels

Current news reels contain pictures of recent incidents in India, the Davis Cup team in final practice, celebrating a century of French rule in Algiers, panorama of Havana from the air, the clock that talks and reminds you of your day's engagements, acrobatic workmen painting the Brooklyn Bridge, 6000 school girls in a Central Park Maypole party.

Encore!

When Marc Connelly was a small boy his father was a close friend of Richard Mansfield. Mansfield invited the Connellys to a performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac" one evening, putting aside a box for their use. Unavoidably delayed, the Connellys slipped into their places almost at the end of the first act. The star had had his eye on them. In taking his first act curtain call he explained that he would start the play over again, with the audience's permission, so that his friends, the Connellys, might see the whole of it. At the Mansfield Theater in New York, which is named for the actor, "The Green Pastures," written by Marc Connelly, is the play of the year.

More Comedy

According to current tendencies of the film studio programs, a larger proportion of comedies will reach the screen next season than have been the rule during the past dozen months. P. G. Wodehouse is the latest humorist to join the Hollywood writing staffs. Will Rogers, it is said, has become a self-conscious conversationalist when attending parties. When he feels a bright remark coming on he stops, sometimes in the middle of a sentence, and saves it.

Eisenstein in America

Sergei M. Eisenstein, Russian motion picture director, will reach California early in June to do a film for Paramount. He thinks sound is a valuable addition to films, but that too much emphasis is being placed on dialogue. He places importance upon cutting and assembling in the process of making a picture. Cutting he dignifies with the term "montage." He attends to it himself. Montage to him is the equivalent of rhythm in music. In his films there is a rapid oscillation of brief scenes, rather than continued sequence of a definite and specific action. The usual film episodes, often at their shortest, run for eight seconds or more. Eisenstein tells his stories largely in flashes, many of which are no more than two or three seconds in duration.

"Old and New"

One of Eisenstein's newer pictures is now being shown in New York. Called "Old and New," it shows how a rural community lifted itself out of poverty by the adoption of modern methods of farming and husbandry, under the leadership of a village girl with vision. This film is in line with the Soviet policy of using the cinema as well as the theater as a means of popular education. It is freer from propaganda for Soviet policies than most of the newer Russian films, and so will attain to a considerable circulation outside Russia. One scene that may be censored in some sections of the United States is apparently designed to ridicule "religious superstition" in connection with ceremonies intended to end a drought.

The Tractor Comes

"Old and New" comes close to the form taken by American motion pictures in the way it builds up a series of climaxes, concluding with the coming to the town of a tractor which the villagers have been able to purchase through community savings. The picture ends with something like an old-time movie chase scene. One of the young men hitches all the farm wagons assembled in the village center to the tractor and hauls the long train over the hills. Discovering that the wagons are gone, the farmers mount their horses and gallop off in pursuit.

"The Arizona Kid"

The great success of "In Old Arizona" has induced the Fox company to continue the adventures of the Cisco Kid, as acted by Warner Baxter. The latest version, called "The Arizona Kid," goes so far as to use again the Mexican housekeeper who appeared in the earlier picture, and utilizes once more the plot of the betrayal of the bandit by a woman. Mr. Baxter sings again as the bandit, rides a magnificent white horse at a gallop along the slopes of a great hill. He is altogether humorous and likable in his scenes with Mona Maris in the part of the Mexican girl who saves the bandit from the sheriff's posse.

E. C. S.

Actresses in Ibsen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—English actresses really capable of getting the best out of Ibsen are, naturally, rare, since the Norwegian dramatist demands for his interpretation an intellectual range, an intensity of temperament and a strong, yet restrained, emotional capacity rarely found coexisting in the same player. I can recall, at the moment, only one living English actress with an admitted faculty for and an established reputation in Ibsen drama—Mrs. Patrick Campbell, whose parentage, however, is in part Italian. Miss Nancy Price I hold to be, potentially, an Ibsen actress of first-rate caliber; and I was much impressed by her Rat Wife, in "Little Eyolf": but her appearances in the Ibsen drama, at least in the west end of London, have not, I think, been many.

Lately, however, we have been afforded opportunity to see two British actresses, Miss Gwen Ffrangçon-Davies (by her name, Welsh born) and Miss Sybil Thorndike, as, respectively, Norah, in "A Doll's House," and Mrs. Alving in "Ghosts." Miss Davies's performance, which we owe to the energy and enthusiasm of J. T. Grein and his Cosmopolitan Theater, was generally acclaimed as thoroughly capable, most pleasing in the early and lighter "squirrel" scenes, and particularly commendable for the subtly comprehening manner in which the actress interpreted to us Norah's complex relations with Krogstadt, by making us realize her added power over him, derivable, as she supposed, from his newly acquired, and subordinate, position in her husband's bank. All this was very good; but Miss Davies's curtain effects and her handling of the more melodramatic scenes at the close seemed to lack something in power and breadth—a defect due partly, perhaps, to a tendency, shared by the cast as a whole, to apply a too modern, naturalistic technique to a 50-year-old play, that is best acted, just as it was dressed, in the stage manner of its time.

Concerning "Ghosts," some of us were doubtful. Granted that Miss Davies brought not quite enough breadth to a very pleasing performance, we thought it possible that Miss Thorndike might bring too much—and we were wrong. With that sensitive artist, Malcolm Morley, of the Everyman Theater Guild, as producer, the guild provided an admirably cast and evenly balanced presentation of the play; and we had from Miss Thorndike a restrained, truthful and deeply sincere character study, revealing, one might almost say, a new phase or facet of this versatile actress's art. The simplicity, moreover, and the essential inwardness of method that Ibsen calls for were conspicuously there; and Miss Thorndike is to be congratulated upon one of the most satisfying and pleasing of her recent performances.

P. A.

Eighty Rembrandts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT — Eighty paintings by Rembrandt are on exhibition at the Detroit Art Museum. To his early period belong several self-portraits, portraits of his father and mother, of his first love, a good-natured little Dutch girl, two of his wife and a number of portraits of the prosperous Amsterdam merchants, officers and statesmen. Brilliant, realistic portraits these, painted in cool tone and light and smooth brush stroke, cleverly handled, but without the depth of feeling which was to come later into his work.

The change which began to take place in his art after the passing of his wife and several of their children is especially noticeable in the religious paintings, in which the second period is so rich and of which there are several in the exhibition. In the characterful heads of old men, too, which he began to paint at this time, we feel the deepening of the artist's mood and the corresponding enrichment of his palette.

But it is to the last period that the works belong which move us most deeply. Ostracized by the society which had so recently honored him, and involved so deeply in financial difficulties that he was compelled to sell his fine house and all the art treasures he had gathered through the years, he withdrew into himself, disillusioned, but with an unconquerable courage. The wonderful paintings of this last period, with their warm, rich colors and their deep significance, leave an unforgettable impression.

The exhibition has been made possible by the generous attitude of private collectors of America and by loans from museums and from New York art dealers. It will continue through May and has attracted visitors from every part of the United States and even from Europe.

Etchings From 21 States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The annual exhibition of American etchings held by the Print Club in competition for the Charles M. Lea prize has singled out for honor this year "Glow of the City," by Martin Lewis.

Of all the works shown, this print is perhaps the most typical of a certain cross-section of American life. Choosing as it does such familiar bits as tenement clotheslines in silhouette against the night sky, a young woman on a balcony fire escape, and beyond, a row of ramshackle houses black except for the diagonal repetition of brightly-lit windows and topped by accents of radio paraphernalia, the etching achieves from commonplace material a satisfying design. High above the row of black houses towers a black church steeple, while beyond, in the city's heart a light-flooded skyscraper crest rears its head. There is in the manner of execution as in the treatment of subject matter, poise, restraint, and a sense of beauty that lurks even in sordid places.

Two other etchings were singled out for honorable mention, Salvatore Pinto's "Sea Beach," and Frances Foy's "Cat and Kitten." "Sea Beach" is populous with amusing types and the suggestion of bright umbrellas, giving also a touch of American life, although more universal in feeling than "Glow of the City." Pinto's subject matter might be found almost anywhere, but Martin Lewis has fastened upon something that is almost exclusively American.

Generally speaking the lure of the silhouette makes itself distinctly felt in this year's print showing. To throw objects in shadow against bright light, or in bright light against shadow gives dramatic touch, and opportunity for decorative handling of subject matter without restricting choice. One may find in this vein such widely different etchings as "The Bull Rider" by Robert James Malone, "The Line-Up, Police Headquarters," by B. M. Brewer, "The Gondola" by Gordon Grant, "Heavy Going" by Levon West—an impression of vast mountain wastes—"After the Squall" by Harold C. Jensen, "Cargoes, West Indies," by Philip Kappel, and "Carnegie Concert," by Grant Reynard.

Birds, beasts and nature in general provide perennial material, while boats, fishing and the sea run a close second. Trees, also, intrigue the etcher, and appear in the work of such artists as Juliet White Gross, Alfred Hutty, Lee Sturges, William P. Lear, Mary F. Wildman and Warren P. Lombard.

Apart from nature, architecture seems to claim the major share of an American etcher's attention. Now it is massive, now lacy, now romantic, now dramatic as it appeals to and is answered by the individual artist. Among the many thus engrossed in interpreting the works of man are Samuel Chamberlain, John Taylor Arms, Arthur W. Hall, William Meyerowitz and Devitt Welsh.

To single out a few of the significant individual works one might note Harry Sternberg's "Circus No. 3, The Wheels," for its pattern and viewpoint; Polly Knipp Hill's "Croquis Class at the Académie Colarossi," and Emil Ganso's "Quincy Segy, Winter," with its gray gloom accentuated by gray converging house diagonals and white converging diagonals of snow lines in a wagon-rutted road.

The 115 prints shown were culled from 370 submitted by 196 aritsts resident in 21 states.

D. G.

From China's Ancient Past

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TIENTSIN—An unusual opportunity to view ancient Chinese art treasures was offered here recently when private collectors cooperated in an art exhibition for the benefit of famine sufferers in the northwest provinces. The exhibition consisted of Chinese scroll paintings, jade carvings, porcelains, bronzes and lacquers.

Conspicuous among the exhibits was a green Ch'ai Yao vase of the Han dynasty (954-959 A. D.), valued at $200,000. On its left was a vase with chicken legs, of K'ang Hsi, Ch'ing dynasty (1662-1722 A. D.), valued at $15,000. Next stood a Flying Phoenix jardinière of the Sung dynasty, 900 years old, valued at $20,000.

The famous Ch'ai Yao vase, known as the "King of Chinese porcelain," attracted much attention. It is of that marvelous peacock blue color said to have been ordered by the Emperor, who wanted porcelain "the color of sky after rain by dispersed clouds." For ages this "sky after rain" blue porcelain has been regarded almost as a literary myth and even today it is believed that there are only two examples existing, the one in Tientsin and another in Peiping.

The small cabinets containing jade carvings were much appreciated by both Chinese and foreign visitors. A brown jade mountain scene carved in elaborate detail to show figures and foliage was particularly noteworthy.

The paintings formed the largest part of the exhibition. The first room was devoted almost entirely to scrolls depicting scenery and ancient historical episodes. These included examples of the Sung, Yuan, and Ming dynasties and revealed a surprising wealth of beauty which is ordinarily hidden away in the homes of private collectors here.

Toledo Museum of Art

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOLEDO, O.—An important and prized addition to the Toledo Museum of Art permanent collection is a richly colored thirteenth century stained glass medallion window, recently installed in the Gothic Hall.

The medallion, a fine specimen of the Chartres school and representative of a period when the art of making stained glass windows had attained excellence, depicts St. Benoit. In the thirteenth century French tradition, the window is made up of many pieces of pure colored glass, chiefly rich reds and blues, and unpainted except for the features of the subject.

The Toledo Museum has two other French glass windows, a fourteenth century "Madonna and Child" and a fifteenth century "Crucifixion."

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Journey's End" continues to pack the Tivoli. It is a faithful representation of R. C. Sherriff's play, and by far the best of its kind that has yet been seen in England; and it is a triumph for the talking film.

In his superb portrayal of Stanhope, Colin Clive is worthily supported by Ian MacLaren and David Manners, as Lieutenants Osborne and Raleigh. The comedy of Billy Evans and Charles Gerrard relieves the tension.

The only way in which the film departs from the play is in giving us fleeting glimpses of life outside the dugout, in the trenches and in No Man's Land. These glimpses, fitfully lit up by flashes and flares, show artistic taste on the part of the director, James Whale.

Exemplifying Dynamic Symmetry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

DYNAMIC symmetry is the basis of instruction in two art schools which have gathered the work of the year into exhibitions: the New York School of Fine and Applied Art (Parsons) and the Master Institute of the Roerich Museum.

At the school directed by Frank Alvah Parsons, achievement of quality is required from the beginning of the freshman year. In the first year students begin their research work studying animal forms at the Museum of Natural History and elements of historical design at the Metropolitan Museum and elsewhere. Material thus acquired is worked up in the classroom, giving the students a taste of the professional processes of creative work from the beginning.

First-Year Accomplishment

This year a group of lithograph drawings by first-year students in graphic advertising and illustration, made from items in the Museum of Natural History collection, proved of such merit pictorially that the museum authorities exhibited them by invitation. These drawings imply an astonishing understanding of form analysis. Many painters who have made their way by devious methods of study to some sort of authority might well envy the ease of accomplishment manifested in these drawings based on the Hambidge system of dynamic symmetry.

The first-year students also go to playgrounds, markets and other places filled with color and lively movement, and make supervised studies of essential form and movement. They bring their notes into the classroom and there work up their material into posters, advertising projects, and other utilizations of themes from nature in applied art. This process is carried through the whole three years of the courses in costume design, graphic advertising and illustration, and interior architecture and decoration.

Zoo Posters

In the halls of the school are shown many handsome posters by second-year pupils in advertising, based on original observations made at the Bronx Zoo. All through the building are examples of three dimensional composition, based on the envelopment of forms by colored light, with the resultant harmonies and complements in the cast shadows. These compositions, at first worked out in sketches, are later perfected in poster form, in miniature stage settings and in store window displays.

There are many examples of the students' work on projects specified by commercial houses in New York, such as illustrated wrappings for holiday packages, designs for book jackets, and designs for rugs. One group of pen-and-ink illustrations for shoe advertising was worked out under Dr. Agha, who has charge of advertising illustrations in Vogue. One wall carries an impressive group of wash drawings, abstractions based on Bible texts.

Interior Architecture

One room is given over to examples of the work of the third year students in interior architecture and decoration. One is struck at once with the feeling in these studies for the flavor of past periods, without dependence on slavish copying of details. Rather is there a sense of the absorption of a period and an adjustment of these motifs of beauty from the past to the life of today. These studies are carried out with care as to the source of light and the gradation of illumination in terms of color.

There is evident a feeling for particular textures that could come only from research and observation, and a pleasant emphasis in each composition, by means of heightened lighting, on the focal element that gives each room character. In addition there are many phases of wall decoration in isolation. The costume design work includes construction. During one of the days of the exhibition students donned various dresses designed and made in the school.

At Roerich Museum

Student work in the classes of the Master Institute of Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive, will be shown there through May and June. Imaginative in appeal are the many problems in composition here worked out—studies of heads, with their constructional details; creative drawings with the brush in color and monotone that remind one of Oriental memorized notations; abstractions based upon landscape themes that turn even the factories on the Jersey shore of the Hudson into a procession of ordered and balanced forms; studies of planes of color and angles of refractions; organizations of line and form in space; studies of form sequences and progressions that have musical connotations; examples of rhythmical improvisation; and realizations of symbolical themes.

On the walls are many projects in creative design, all worked out according to the Hambidge system of dynamic symmetry, in conjunction with the Denman Ross theory of color design. These projects include advertising illustrations, posters, textile designs and trade marks. Also shown are prints done in the etching classes of William Auerbach-Levy, indicating a method of teaching that brings out all the student's individuality of message; work done in the tapestry class taught by Verita deBertalan; illustration work done under Russell Vernon Hunter; life and still-life painting in the classes of Emil J. Bistran and Howard Giles; sculpture as taught by Antonio Salemme.

E. C. S.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Gustav Mahler

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

GUSTAV MAHLER, had he remained with us, would have reached, a few weeks hence, the age of 70. To say that then the music of the present period would be different is to assert something which cannot be demonstrated. But it is quite certain that his music has proved seminal in its effect upon the younger generation of composers. He stands on the threshold of the new music. Nobody else except Schönberg has been to so great a degree a pioneer and the leader of his successors into hitherto unknown musical regions.

His work illuminates the younger generation like a beacon. His lofty genius, the powerful, style-forming energy of his architectural conceptions, his naïve and yet unusually complicated methods of composition, have shown the art its way toward a new and deeper concentration on essentials. He early realized what musical art stood in need of, and with zeal he fought for a complete solution. With tremendous surety, he marched toward his goal; and led merely by his indefatigably eager originative sense, he conquered hitherto unaccessible regions of musical expression. He was equipped with a singlar power of intuition, had a thorough command of technical resources, and therefore was able to organize his visions into powerful tone-structures, which carry within them a whole cosmos.

There is inexhaustible attraction in discovering the ratio of his music's constant sway between positive and negative, between artlessness and utmost refinement. He originates in song, in folk song, from which his power of invention derives ever renewed fertility. And for this reason he emphasizes melody with an obstinacy which at times is in inverse ratio to the value of his inspirations—inspirations at times so childish that one is astonished to see how uncritically he will underline them.

"The Song of the Earth"

But all this is not the essential for him. He imparts inwardness to his melos by the fervid tone in which he actualizes it; he listens eagerly to the voices of nature, and what he has heard within himself he gives us through the voice of his unique orchestra—an orchestra that sings as no other had sung before, whose tone Mahler was the first to discover, availing himself of it with rare genius.

Mahler's ultimate and most personal utterance is to be found in "The Song of the Earth"—the last song of a man who already has turned away from the world and finds the burden of earthly grief heavy to bear. This "Symphony for one tenor and one alto voice" is the most mature and lofty of his works. In the "Drinking Song of the Earth's Grief," the thrice-repeated line, "Dark is life, is death," is projected like the lurid beam of a searchlight over the whole of the number. And the last number, "Farewell," is even more powerful in expression. No words could adequately describe that which takes place in it—the music dying out in the tremulous ending of a non-resolved chord the enigma, entire and formidable to the end, of both words and tone.

The purpose is to increase expressiveness until the very end, to express pure immateriality in the medium of music; accordingly all traditional norms are disregarded. That attraction toward the irrational which was always present in Mahler's art becomes quite manifest. His thought already almost segregated from this world, looks back with deep pathetic emotion and voices its love of men and of the world. He passed on before ever having heard a performance of this work.

The Ninth Symphony

The Ninth Symphony, which he was able to finish just before his passing, occupies a special place in his output. It shows him grappling for final, pure expression, struggling along a new road which he was unable to explore to the end. From the points of view of form, thematic structure, and sonorous texture, this symphony breaks with all recognized schemes and traditions. But while doing all this, it embodies the power of expression of a composer who at the end of his span had achieved the capacity to couch what he had to say within an entirely autonomous form. All the four movements are as far away as possible from the classical types. Two slow movements encompass two brisk ones. The beginning is an Andante carried out in gigantic masses; it is followed by an "in the tempo of an easy Ländler," and then comes a Burlesque in rondo form. The end is a very slow, calm Adagio. In this final part lies the key to the whole. It goes its way, calmly solemn, peacefully beautiful, without even an echo of the strife that informed the foregoing movements. It sings with entire resignation and impressive melancholy.

Here we have the full revelation of Mahler's instrumental style, based upon the linear, horizontal conduct of the parts carried to its utmost consequences. The parts move quite freely (although not lawlessly) following nothing but their melodic impulse; they join and intersect and rub one another and part in resolution of the friction. This is no mere color-play, no mere experimenting in timbres, but rather a pure, compelling desire to express that which has been felt adequately and thoroughly, without regard to the sonorous form which this expression will take.

Most characteristic in this respect are the two middle movements. Fierce rhythm runs riot in them; their themes are torn to pieces by irony; but nevertheless, even in them reigns the order imposed by the formative energy of an intellect conscious of its purposes.

It is chiefly the Burlesque that shows how far Mahler would have reached had his career not been cut short. In its structure, it shows the influence of Beethoven's last works, and points prophetically toward Schönberg. The thoroughly individual behavior of the parts and the remorselessly polyphonic writing lead to unusually hard clashes of notes.

As regards harmony, this work is most unconventional. Tonality is almost entirely veiled, each part follows its own inner melodic impulse and the resulting aggregates of notes are purely fortuitous. This late style of Mahler's is so rich in new possibilities of all kinds that to exploit them fully will be the work of more than one generation.

From a sketch by Arnold Schrenk

GUSTAV MAHLER

The Curious Case of Rust

By M. D. CALVOCORESSI

London

ON THE program of a recent piano recital appeared the following surprising item: "Piano Sonata in F sharp minor by Friedrich Wilhelm Rust (1739-1796); first performance."

If the last two words were true—at least so far as regarded modern times—then the fact denotes a surprising lack of initiative on the part of pianists; for, not so long ago, attention had been forcibly called to Rust's works by the proclamation that he was one of the most important, although the least known, of the precursors of Beethoven. And the better to demonstrate the fact, his grandson had perpetrated an incredibly gross and successful hoax—a hoax apparently intended, not to deceive for a short time a small number of people (chiefly critics), like Berlioz's temporary attribution of his own "Enfance du Christ" to an imaginary "old master," but to palm off as original compositions by Rust a number of sonatas retouched and extended in flagrant imitation of certain of Beethoven's innovations.

The Bubble Pricked

The revelation so skillfully stage-managed by the grandson in 1888 took the musical world by surprise; and, sad to say, took the greater part of it completely in. The improved versions of the sonatas (whose original versions nobody knew) and the claims made in the grandson's flamboyant prefaces to them were accepted almost universally at their face value. Rust Societies were formed all over Germany in order to study and to propagate the music of the pioneer. And during the period of enthusiasm that followed, only one German critic, Dr. E. Prieger, sounded a warning, tactfully averring that "in his edition, the grandson had given a reflection of the pictures that had been vividly forming in his own mind." In England, J. S. Shedlock (in his book "The Pianoforte Sonata"), referred to Prieger's statements and commented that "there were moments when it was really hard to believe that the music in question belonged to the pre-Beethoven period."

Others, however, were less wise; and a good deal of what was written on Rust during the following years shows that most experts failed to see anything suspicious in the monstrous combination of incompatible styles foisted upon the world by Rust the grandson.

But the bubble was pricked in 1912. Dr. E. Neufeld, the president of one of the Rust societies, bethought himself (in the hope of discovering more masterpieces) of examining Rust's autograph manuscripts, which the grandson had fortunately, but unwisely, bequeathed to a public library. "Then," he wrote in the Berlin "Musik," "my dream of old Rust as a rival of Beethoven was wrecked instantaneously. The only thing left was to measure the extent of the catastrophe."

The theorists and propagandists who had committed themselves wriggled out of the unenviable position in which they found themselves as best they could; and eventually, correct editions of Rust's sonatas were published. One of the best is that which appeared in France in 1914 under the editorship of Vincent d'Indy.

There would have remained but to laugh and to reassess Rust on the strength of his actual achievements (which are far from small) but for the uncomfortable moral to which the story points. If experienced judges have in this case (which is significant enough to be considered, in many ways, as a test case) failed to detect the fabrication—the mixing-up of the style of one century with the style of another, the extension to 500 bars of a sonata originally comprising 286 bars, and so forth—one cannot help wondering how many more judges, even among those who are most emphatic and uncompromising on matters of style and form, could, at any time, be misled by similar hoaxes.

"Objectivity" Elusive

Well-known writers have solemnly affirmed that certain dissonances in Beethoven's music were the result of misprints; had the manuscripts confirmed their views, all the paper and ink used to discuss the pros and cons of these dissonances would have proved wasted, and many people would be feeling that perhaps the truth would never be known. I myself, at one time, was rather disturbed through being told, by Russian composers of no mean standing, that some of the things I admired in the original editions of Mussorgsky's music were due to the engraver's carelessness; and it was with a measure of relief that, turning to the Lamm editions (which were carefully prepared from the original manuscripts) I ascertained that the original engraver had accomplished his task with an accuracy beyond reproach.

For critics to realize how very often they may be at the mercy of indirect evidence—of the very kind of evidence which should play absolutely no part in critical judgments—is valuable so far as it shows how elusive a thing is "objectivity."

For the lesson which it embodies—a lesson useful both to critics and to readers of criticism—the Rust case should not be allowed to sink into oblivion. But the grandson's hoax should not affect our interest in the music of the grandfather, who really was a composer of great merit. He was influenced in turn by P. E. Bach, by Scarlatti and by Haydn. In his later works, he displays originality and boldness enough to deserve being considered as a pioneer. In Neufeld's own words: "Rust the giant may have returned into nothingness, but the true Rust, a capable, imaginative, and lovable artist, will endure. Our interest in him now rests on a more normal and firmer foundation."

The Complete Cobbett

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

FOR REASONS purely alphabetical, the second volume of "Cobbett's Cyclopedic Survey of Chamber Music" (London: Oxford University Press. Humphrey Milford. 105s. net for the two volumes) is rather less interesting than the first, which covered only A to H, eight letters out of the 26—a disproportion common to all musical dictionaries, and due chiefly to the space occupied by the big and little busy B's. But whether one volume is more interesting than the other concerns only reviewers. Now the work is complete, such a distinction is meaningless to its users.

For some people—including the present writer—a musical dictionary or encyclopedia embodies one of the most insidious and attractive temptations to squander time. The slippery slope begins when, forgetful of former lapses, one starts to hunt a reference. If only the elusive page presented itself at once perhaps all would be well. But that is not the way of dictionaries. They tantalize the searcher by immediately thrusting under his eye a variety of other subjects of unsuspected and wholly absorbing interest. And before he knows where he is, oblivious to conscience, time and his original purpose, he reads on and on and on. Such treacherous, beguiling deceivers as musical dictionaries ought always to be kept under lock and key. The wise writer will never give them the dangerous freedom of an open book shelf.

Tempting By-Paths

Mr. Cobbett's second volume, like the first, contains an alarming amount of potential temptation for the writer on music. He may, for example, be looking among the M's for Mraczek and out of the corner of his eye catch sight of the editor's footnote to the late Dr. Hermann Abert's article on Mozart's chamber music. One feature of this article—he begins to read—"will strike many readers as a divergence from the point of view usually held by Mozart lovers, myself among the number. The composer has frequently been compared with Raphael, whose qualities of exquisite refinement and serenity of outlook he is generally supposed to possess—a nature 'profound but limpid, all humanity with the simplicity of a child,' as Gounod said; but Dr. Abert reads into his music qualities more often associated with Michelangelo; tragic intensity, sullenness, even 'demoniac fury,' and this will, I think, excite the astonishment of some of our readers. But contributors have been licensed in all cases to express their opinions frankly. . . ." After that, of course, on's fellow victim will simply have to read the whole article, and Mraczek—temporarily, at any rate—is completely forgotten.

Or, he may want to see what Willi Kahl has to say about the composer whose grandniece began an essay with the words: "Franz Schubert was one of the happiest mortals that ever lived." He opens the book at a page on which are given some strange-looking musical examples. "The very wide intervals in this theme are truly characteristic of Schönberg's latest melodic development"—and, like a musical Ancient Mariner. Dr. Egon Wellesz has him by the buttonhole. He cannot release himself until he has read the final section on the Third String Quartet: "In this work it is once more the principle of Variation which is the essential feature of Schönberg's constructive treatment—variation almost in the medieval sense. According to this principle, the idea of any given melody must appear each time with changed intervals and rhythms, and this practically eliminates the principle of exact repetition."

Lourié and Stravinsky

Then, of course, inevitably he turns to the opposition to see what Arthur Lourié has to say about his fellow composer, Stravinsky. This is one of the most interesting and perspicacious—if one of the "wordiest"—essays in the whole Survey. Its writer finds no difficulty in reconciling that which to many critics seems hopelessly discrepant, i. e., the difference between Stravinsky's chamber style and his earlier big orchestral works. After pointing out that instrumental exaggeration was as characteristic of the "bygone modernist period" as is the tendency to reduce instrumental resources to a minimum characteristic of the present reaction, Lourié argues ingeniously that as the collections of instruments, grouped in massifs of sonorities, give place more and more to the individual rôle of the instrument, self-sufficient and independent, the instrumental "choir" is dissolved into its atoms. Hence there is no essential discord between Stravinsky's earlier and later works.

"With him both styles are organically blended, and the one springs naturally from the other; his orchestral style nourishes his chamber style, and vice versa, throughout his activity as a composer. Quantatively Stravinsky's instrumental apparatus is changed, but his principle of composition remains the same, and is always directly dependent on the tonal material selected as the basis, and on the instruments to which it is allotted."

No doubt the composer's detractors will retort that all this matters very little and that the important element is not so much tonal material or means of expression as that which is expressed. But as an Irishman might say, there is none so deaf as they that won't see. Lourié's analysis of the function of the performer in a work like the Octet for Wind Instruments is acute and admirably expressed.

But there is no end to the interesting material that will inevitably capture the attention of those who, without determination of purpose, open the pages of Mr. Cobbett's second volume. Perhaps the safest course is always to look for something else. If the reader finds himself among the J's, to provide a fine example, it is useless to look for Jaffé, Jámbor, Jeřabek, Jones or Jozefowicz; he had better begin—as he will be sure to end—by reading Leigh Henry's essay on Jazz in Relation to Chamber Music. It is excellently done, and if some English readers shake their heads over "The more the subject is investigated . . . the more does the conviction grow that jazz has been a powerful rejuvenating influence in contemporary music," they will no doubt agree that "in Great Britain the national conservatism and a certain self-conscious sentiment toward Victorian ideals did not conduce to the easy entry of jazz into any kind of concert music."

There are more articles in Cobbett's Cyclopedic Survey of Chamber Music than can ever come out of it—in a review. It only remains for the reviewer to congratulate the editor and the unconscious authors of his undoing on a splendid achievement.

The Bethlehem Bach Festival

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Bethlehem, Pa.

TYPES of civilization, no less than of musical art, would stand in contrast, if the performances of the Bach Choir given at Packer Memorial Church, Lehigh University, May 16 and 17, were compared with those of any singing society east of the Hudson River. For Pennsylvania is as different from New York and New England today in certain essential regards, I believe, as it ever was; and among Pennsylvanian towns, this one has kept its early character remarkably intact, considering how much it has contributed, through the manufacture of steel, to bring about standard methods of living everywhere.

Wherefore, though tempted to praise the choral exhibition I have just attended as superior to what I have found elsewhere, I refrain. Mechanical skill, plain to observe, is developed in one locality, and administrative knack in another. Nor may the two talents be supposed to express themselves artistically in the same way. Technique, let us say, will ally itself with counterpoint, and organization will incline to the symphony. Tall chimneys, Bach; high office buildings, Beethoven.

To take the case of Bach, his music may be compared to poured metal, as rigid as the iron plates that a certain furnace down on the Delaware, in the eighteenth century, produced to form the sides and ends of stoves: fixity of shape offset, however, by charm of ornament, illustrations of Biblical subjects being molded upon the surface of each casting. Now as scarcely anybody would deny to the Bethlehem folk their mastery of iron, which is historic, so only an occasional person undertakes to dispute their ability to cope with Bach's cantatas, two Friday meetings in May of each year; and with Bach's B minor Mass, a double Saturday session. But this, by no evidence that has ever been shown me, is historic, in any fair meaning of the word. Rather it is temperamental.

Thirty Years of Study

The original members of the Bach Choir tell you how J. Fred Wolle first got them going on the B minor Mass in the year 1900, and they speak fondly of the old wooden church of the Moravian Community which was their auditorium. Latterly, the reunions have had their scene the chapel and greensward of the college on the south bank of the Lehigh, Dr. Wolle continuing to direct. For 30 years, therefore, the iron people, counting out a period when they let their choral technique slumber and permitted their music-master to go roaming, have been studying Bach. More women than men have carried on the enterprise; for after all, Bethlehem is an American city, But happily the masculine strength, this spring, closely approaches balance with the feminine; and whether the ensemble surpasses any other in quality of execution or not, it truly outdoes itself. It represents Pennsylvania civilization in full pride.

How it happens, I cannot say, but when I come away from brilliant performance of great music, I am likely to be more impressed negatively than positively. Trifling matters that did not eventuate make a deeper mark than important ones that did. In the course of the presentation of the 10 cantatas, five on the afternoon and five on the evening of the first day, I scarcely noticed the conductor or observed any of his motions; and yet I was where I could see him plainly enough, had I particularly looked The failure of the publishers of the program-book to print his name in a caption anywhere was almost enough to make me think that no such person existed.

The artist whom I most heeded was the trumpeter; and to him my compliments, for exquisite tone which never marred proceedings at any point. Then, the principal violoncello and the principal double-bass. So often have I heard Bach spoilt by gruff sonorities in the low stringed instruments, I am delighted when the outcome is just the reverse, and I want to proclaim the players the heroes of the occasion. As for being thrilled, my greatest moment was on the second day, toward the close of the hour's recess between "Cum Sancto Spiritu" and "Credo," when Mr. Torello went through the preliminary of warming up his big fiddle, plucking notes up and down the scale gently. He could not get into too true tuning for me, I can assure him. For the kettle-drummer, too, I could speak a good word, that from first to last he was strong to withhold the stroke that causes devastation amongst voices.

The Choral Singing

Possibly I should have kept myself in better critical control and should have paid close, analytical attention to the choral singing, that I might describe it in detail. But I am constrained to admit I was thrown off my 'guard, finding it going so smoothly and so like what I hoped. Except, perhaps, in one little particular. A device which the conductor employs for the very purpose, I dare say, of catching a listener's attention, and which I do not too much care for, is to hasten the pace of the singing toward the close of a movement, and then at the very end, to slow down and broaden out in an exaggerated manner. All right if anybody wants such an effect; but from the standpoint of style, I consider it somewhat questionable. Some purists would cry out upon it, and declare it to be a distortion of classic line.

Elegance of phrase—must we not have that pretty consistently in Bach interpretation? We had on the whole good phrasing in the singing of the soloists; particularly, I should say, in that of Arthur Kraft, the tenor for the cantatas; and of Arthur Hackett, the tenor for the mass. A vast amount of preparation Mr. Kraft had to do; and little chance will he ever have again to make use of the material. Accept or reject the Bach Choir soloists, the subscribers will no doubt hear most of them again. For an appointment to sing in Bethlehem is almost like a permanent election to office. An excellent idea, too; for so the men and women chosen the better get into the mood of the festival. To name the others: Ernestine Hohl Eberhard, soprano for the cantatas, and Esther Dale, soprano for the mass; Mabel Beddoe, contralto all through; and Charles Trowbridge Tittmann, bass all through, except for a portion of the responsibility at the Saturday meeting taken by Robert M. Crawford.

Community Drama

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Queen's Theater the fourth national festival of community drama was held under the auspices of the British Drama League. The entrants, this year, numbered only three short of 400 and were drawn from all parts of England and Scotland. The general standard, while reaching a moderately high level, did not show any advance over that of preceding years. The judges, Miss Irene Vanbrugh and Ivor Brown, had, this time, an unusually easy task; for the Play and Pageant Union, of Hampstead Garden Suburb, won, in Miss Vanbrugh's phrase, "hands down," with an excellently staged and acted performance of a clever play by F. Sladen Smith, "The Man Who Would Not Go to Heaven."

Bracketed second were the Falkirk High School P. F. Dramatic Club in "The Singing Sands," by Gordon Bottomley, and the Dartmouth Players, in the last act of "The Farmer's Wife." Some thought the York Settlement Community Players, in another drama from Mr. Bottomley's pen, "Grauch," were, in some important respects, equal to the second and third teams, though the judges placed them at the bottom, beside the Blythswood Players in "War Memorial." The last-named company had some good individual performances. It was pleasant to see all of these chosen five presenting comedy, or poetic drama, rather than those drab and realistic episodes of back-street life that have been too much favored by many competing societies.

The cup was presented to the winning team by Sir Charles Trevelyan, president of the Board of Education, who commented upon the educational value of the festival competition in shaping sound theatrical taste.

A seven weeks' stock company season is to open on June 9 at the playhouse on Mt. Kisco, New York, with a company including several players from the Civic Repertory Theater in New York.

Hubay and Krauss in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

WITHIN two days we have had the opportunity to applaud Jenö Hubay of Budapest and Clemens Krauss, the new director of the Vienna Opera, who conducted the Viennese Philharmonic Orchestra at the Champs Elysées.

The juxtaposition was curious. It uncovered something paradoxical. Hungary appears to us traditionally as a country in which fire and verve reign. Our public imagines Hungarian musicians as čzardas players and would not be too surprised if a musician of those parts were to conduct an orchestra booted like a lion-tamer and brandishing a riding whip instead of a baton. The astonishment of our public then was great to find itself confronted by a man like Hubay, who is a gentleman in his bearing and in his art. What sagacity, what poise in his works and in his manner of conducting them! What traditional and conservative music!

And in the composition of his program, what care not to alarm any single listener! The Concerto for piano and orchestra of Leo Weiner and a solemn Overture of Dohnányi are really wholly restful works that do not show a great curiosity of the ear nor a great appetite for conquest of sound. The Scherzo of Nandor Zsolt, entitled "Satyre et Dryade," is also a divertissement of exemplary correctitude. As to the "Ballet Arabe" of Hubay, it seemed to us really to be exaggeratedly conventional. We had thought that the European musical movement had penetrated more deeply into this region. When one thinks of the direct contact that exists between Rumanian artists and French or German artists, one is amazed at the thickness of the Chinese wall that still seems to isolate Budapest from the rest of the world.

The name of Béla Bartók at the end of the bill, however, gave one a little hope. Let us hasten to say that the fragment of one of his Suites that was offered us was musically much superior to the works that had preceded it. Here is a really indisputable individuality. But they had chosen one of his works of his very first period, the timidest that they had been able to find. It was none the less extremely interesting, and all bathed in that feeling of folklore which guides all Bartók's activities. But those who know no more of him than this piece would patently not have a very accurate idea of his actual temperament.

M. Hubay made one very elegant gesture. Instead of presenting us with established artists of his generation, he allowed two young virtuosi to shine—Mlle. Annie Fischer, who is hardly more than a child, and Ladislas Szentgyörgyi, who is still quite a young man. But these two interpreters are already high-class artists. The young pianist performed the Concerto of Weiner with authority, assurance, nobility of style and technical qualities of the first order. It is unusual to see a pianist of this age control her keyboard in such a magnificent way and bring to her interpretations so much intelligence and taste. As to Ladislas Szentgyörgyi, he is a young prince of the bow. His technique is dazzling. He made play of the difficulties of a Hubay concerto, in which all the pitfalls of the métier abound. At times he achieved absolutely individual sonorities, the charm and suavity of which will not be forgotten. To sum up, if this concert gave us rather too pronounced an impression of the apotheosis of an official art, the two soloists proved to us that Hungarian music possesses elements of vitality and freshness that are entirely reassuring.

The concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Vienna at the Champs Elysées was of a very different character. Clemens Krauss possesses an ideal appearance for a conductor in the orchestral landscape, he is the poplar dominating with his lofty summit the tangle of the underwood. The wind of music bends and moves him. The rhythm of a work stirs him profoundly. From the Minuet of a Haydn symphony one saw that Clemens Krauss is an admirable orchestral dancer. With outstretched arms, he evokes an irresistible atmosphere. He has attitudes of incomparable nobility and grandeur. In Strauss's "Don Juan," he had a way of stopping the orchestra, with hand raised, and restoring its movement by slowly letting his stick fall. His performance of the "Meistersinger" Overture was extraordinarily vital. He ended the evening with an unexpected performance of the "Blue Danube," which also was "danced." The success of Clemens Krauss and his magnificent orchestra was extremely lively.

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Seashore Gardening

By C. F. GREEVES-CARPENTER, F. R. H. S.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEASHORE gardening has, to a large extent, been neglected owing to the popular belief that but few plants will thrive close to the ocean. As a matter of fact, with careful preparation of the soil, adequate protection from salt spray, correct fertilization and wise selection of trees, shrubs, and flowers, it is just as possible to have an attractive garden at the shore as it is to have one miles inland. One great point in favor of seashore gardens is that being near a large body of water, the plants are far less liable to injury by frost, as the proximity to the water tempers the atmosphere.

The first consideration is the soil; usually it is of a sandy nature and sadly deficient in plant food. Such a soil is too porous for the good of most plants. Topsoil should be purchased to cover the garden at least two feet deep, though if it is only desired to grow flowers one foot would be sufficient. Into this should be worked a fair quantity of manure, which, besides helping in moisture conservation, supplies actual nourishment to the plants.

The next step is to consider what type of windbreak to erect, either a stone wall, a close-woven wooden fence, or a natural windbreak of mixed deciduous and evergreen shrubs and trees. Where possible, a natural windbreak should be used as it gives more garden effect.

Planted Windbreak

The screen or windbreak may be composed of a number of plants. For the latitude of Long Island, to which all suggestions in this article apply, there are plants such as hydrangeas, Japanese barberry, Japanese euonymous, hawthorn, California privet, native juniper, holly, Austrian pine, pitch pine, Serbian spruce, white spruce, Koster blue spruce, red cedars, sweet and black gum, some of the oaks, such as white, scarlet, black scrub, willow, red, black, post, chestnut oak, dwarf sumach, etc.

In order to make double use of such a thick hedge or screen, winding paths might be left meandering through it, with an occasional rustic seat to form a quiet retreat.

A mixed hedge of deciduous and evergreen shrubs and trees is an attractive year-round feature. The color contrasts of the varying shades of green, the autumnal tints of the oaks and other deciduous trees and shrubs, the red berries of the barberries, bush honeysuckle, mountain ash, etc., the flowers of the hydrangeas, rose of Sharon, hawthorns, etc., all make of the windbreak an interesting, colorful inclosure for the garden proper.

When a straight hedging is desired, California privet, Ligustrum, ovalifolium, is the easiest to grow. In front of this, and facing toward the house, a narrow flower border would be quite attractive.

Around the house as a foundation planting many of the dwarf evergreens which are used inland could readily and quite successfully be planted.

A shaded walk under a pergola, preferably of the rustic type, which is more restful than a white-painted archway, leading to a central garden feature such as a pool or a sunken rose garden, would be quite an attraction. At irregular intervals rustic seats could be placed. Such vines as clematis, Virginia creeper, wistaria or rambler roses could be trained over the pergola. At a point midway between the house and the termination of the walk, the arbor could be widened out to form a circular summer house with a dome, utilizing the turf for the floor and the climbing vines for the walls and roof.

To Tie in the Different Features

The arbor should not end too abruptly. An attempt should be made to tie it in with the next feature. If that should happen to be a sunken garden, steps could be cut in the bank and made of logs, with the archway projecting protectingly over the steps.

The sunken garden could be either a rock garden with or without a pool, though preferably with a small natural-appearing pool, as that always lends greater interest to a rock garden, a rose garden (many roses do surprisingly well at the seashore), or a garden of formal flower beds.

There is naturally a great interest in having early bloom in the garden, and for this the single early tulips are to be recommended. After flowering, the bulbs may be removed, so that the beds may be used for summer plants. All the Darwin tulips are long stemmed, with round-shaped flowers of plain colors.

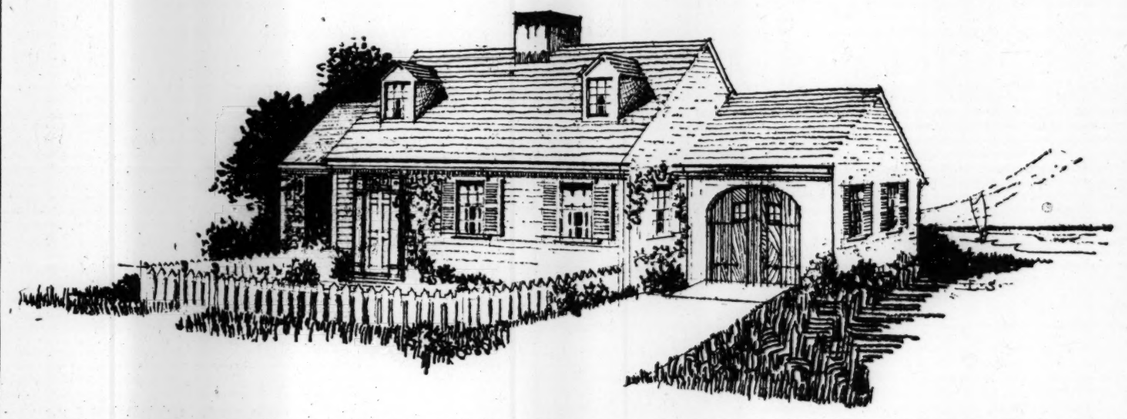
For rockery plantings, and a rock garden at the seashore somehow seems most appropriate and natural, the class known as botanical tulips is to be recommended, as they flower early in the spring at a time when the average rockery looks very bare.

For planting borders, or for whole beds, the tulip family offers a wide range of color and type of flower, of which some of the newer varieties are the Darwin, Breeder and Cottage.

Shade should be plentiful, but, of course, not so plentiful as to make it next to impossible for plants to thrive. So many seashore gardens just form settings for the house—the gardens themselves are not lived in, which is a result of low-growing shrubs and flowers being used almost exclusively. An occasional tree should offer shade for a beach chair.

There are many flowers which do well at the seashore, among which may be mentioned crimson rambler roses, zinnia, scarlet sage, cannas, sweet alyssum, phlox, marigolds, gladiolas, petunias, lobelia, evening primrose, ice plants, iris, foxgloves, lupines, larkspur, snapdragons, tulips, hyacinths, geraniums, etc.

There should be sufficient planting immediately around the house to connect it closely with the garden, so that a pleasing perfect picture is presented.



The Week-End or Summer Cottage in Cape Cod Style Has Charm of Line and Proportion. This One, Designed by S. Bruce Elwell of Boston, Can Be Used Also as a Year-Round Home If Desired. It is Simple, Comparatively Inexpensive, Yet Convenient for Modern Living.

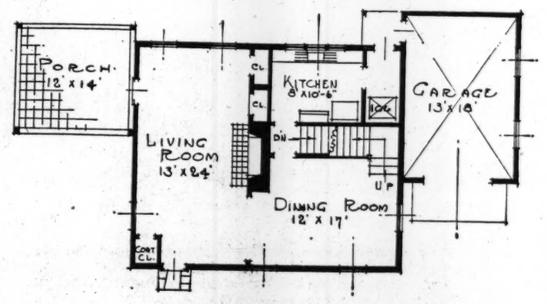
A Week-End Cottage in the Cape Cod Style

By S. BRUCE ELWELL
Member of the American Institute of Architects
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEEP in the heart of every city dweller there is likely to be a hope that sometime he will find a delightful little out-of-the-way place in the country, preferably beside a small pond or on the sea shore, where he can build himself a small inexpensive cottage. This little house is to be used for week-end excursions, summer and winter at such times as he cannot get away to go farther afield.

He sees a convenient, interesting, but inexpensive little building, with modern conveniences and comforts—a simple place, easy to take care of, a place that can be opened in half an hour and closed in the same length of time.

Of course, the first problem is to find the proper location but as I am unable to do that for the reader, the place is left to his imagination. The cottage follows the design of the little old cottages of Cape Cod, which seem to squat into their surroundings as if they belonged there; unpretentious on the outside but very appealing on the inside; little houses with a tremendous amount of individuality.



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN

The whole idea of the ground floor is to express hospitality and informality. The entrance door leads directly into a big living-room in which is a large brick fireplace. From one side of the living room extends an open porch, screened in summer and glazed in winter. The living room extends in the other direction around the fireplace. This portion of the first floor can be used as a separate dining room or to enlarge the living room for jolly good times. The stairs lead out of this part and there is an entrance from it to the kitchen with stairs to the cellar.

For One or More

The cellar is a small affair, only large enough for a heater, coal and storeroom. This kitchen is small but convenient, the kind of kitchen that adapts itself to the number present and can be used by a solitary cook or by a community of cooks.

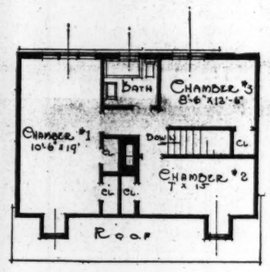
To the house is added a single car garage, which can be enlarged to a double car garage if conditions require.

The second floor is simple, consisting of one fair-sized chamber, two small chambers and a bath. For winter use, when the water is shut off, it is possible to make use of a chemical fixture. Closet space throughout the house has not been forgotten. For outing parties a variety of clothes is always needed, which usually makes up in quantity what it lacks in quality.

The inside walls of the first floor are finished with vertical sheathing, of some inexpensive wood, except for the kitchen, where one of the less expensive wallboards is used. A variety of wallboards are readily purchased in country places and easily transported to the scene of action. The ceilings are preferably plaster, but wallboard can be used. In the living room a combination of this material with old beams would be interesting. For the second floor wallboard would be used if the walls and ceiling are to be finished.

Clapboards and Shingles

On the outside white clapboards cover the walls and wood shingles the roof. Where possible I would use tapered asbestos shingles in place of the wood shingles, because they give about the same effect but are fireproof.



UPPER FLOOR PLAN

The little wood fence inclosing the small front yard separates the garden from the rough natural country. In it can be expended loving care on plants and shrubs and its extent is not so large but that it will be taken care of. Outside, nature will do the work.

The water, of course, will come from a well and is pumped either by a small gasoline engine or electric power to a pressure tank; the heating will be either by a small steam system or by a one-pipe furnace.

The lighting, of course, will be electricity if the cottage is located near enough to a service line; otherwise the old-fashioned candles and kerosene lamp will furnish illumination in the old-fashioned way. The floors will probably be soft wood, with a flat stone paving for the piazza. The garage will have an earth or concrete floor.

As each individual looks at this little cottage he will add to it certain features of his own, or he may omit certain features that are now included. I think he will find on the whole that the scheme will look not only practical but will intrigue his imagination to locate it in some favorite spot and dream of the day when he can make an actuality of both.

Notes for Summer Camp Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMER camps and cottages, particularly of the unsophisticated variety, offer plenty of scope for the imagination in planning substitutes for city conveniences and city furnishings. And that is part of the charm and fun of camp life, whether it be lived in a tent, a log cabin, a board shack, or a cottage.

A good many "hand-me-downs" from the town place, or gathered up from the countryside will go into the furnishing of this "recreation center," but often, where the rooms are few and space is limited, built-in beds and shelves, that can do double duty, easily answer the problem.

In one little camp of fond memories, wide shelves projected out from the walls on four sides of the living room, with space left for the fireplace, a chest of drawers and a table. These shelves were braced from beneath so that even a weighty citizen might sit or lie on them in safety. They were covered by straw mattresses in durable blue denim and during the day they were dignified by the name divan, but at night they were just bunks, and comfortable ones at that. The room was divided in two at night by the simple process of pulling a heavy curtain of sail cloth through the center, by means of a rope and pulley, which were not unpleasantly obvious during the day, when the curtain itself occupied little space and left the full space of the living room for use during the day. Over each bunk was a little gayly painted shelf, with sides, which took care of small toilet articles and above each shelf a small mirror. The space underneath the bunks offered storage for baggage, fire wood and folding chairs. Two army cots on the porch gave added sleeping room.

In some cases one might prefer to build bookshelves against the walls, fastening them to the "two-by-fours" but, when there is a fireplace, sometimes it makes a better grouping to have a sturdy handmade bookcase stand on its own feet at right angles to the fireplace. A simple knock-down bookcase was made by inserting the ends of the shelves through slots in the upright ends and holding them there with wooden pins or dowels, stuck through auger holes. A little bright paint and a stencil motif can do wonders toward brightening up such handmade furniture, with little time and effort.

* * *

One of the chief joys of camp life is in being able to eat outside the four walls, but it is not always unalloyed pleasure in fly time, or if a family of yellow jackets happens to like that particular neighborhood. So, if meals are to be eaten on the porch some sort of screening is quite necessary. Of course, properly framed copper screening could be adopted, if that is the kind of a camp it is, but it is rather expensive for a temporary home and to some people too suggestive of the city. One of the cleverest and least expensive ways of screening for an outdoor dining room, was by means of ordinary mosquito netting, of fairly heavy quality, used as walls and ceiling, at the end of the porch opening from the kitchen. This was good for at least two years and was easily replaced.

The measurements were carefully taken, allowing for the net to be carried down well below the foot board of the porch and a row of brass hooks screwed in the baseboard, with a corresponding row at the top of the porch frame. A deep hem was made in the net and brass eyes were sewed into it. The piece of net to serve as the ceiling was treated in the same way, so that putting up and taking down was merely a matter of hooking and unhooking. The outside "doorway" was provided through an overlapping flap, easily pushed aside. There was plenty of air and complete protection.

* * *

Unless the camp is so situated that one can jump into ocean or lake or stream for the daily bath, one's ablutions sometimes become a bit of a problem. If one must have a shower, the favorite method of experienced campers, when there is no running water, is to fasten up a large can or pail, with perforated top, in some secluded spot—the garage perhaps, if such exists, and then pull it over by means of a rope. For a short, quick shower large perforations are best, but some will like a finer spray. A pulley will make it easier to get the full pail up to its proper position.

Where running water is piped to the camp site a regular, round frame shower, with curtain, can be used, by means of a flexible hose that can be attached to the pipe, and this "bath house" can be set up in almost any convenient location. The feature in favor of the pail or can type of shower is that the water can be warmed before using, as it cannot when coming right from the supply pipe.

* * *

Wall board of various kinds, is one of the things that modern ingenuity has developed that makes life more interesting to the camper, for although he may start out with only one thickness of wall and roof between him and outside, with wall board he can line his whole house, make new rooms and new ceilings and transform the whole place when the inclination leads him on. If he doesn't want partitions all the way up, thus shutting off a free circulation of air, he can build them up part way, or even make a movable screen which can be put out of the way when not needed.

The wall board in taking the place of plaster or wood sheathing, can be tacked directly to the scantlings and left unadorned but it looks much better if the joinings are covered with battens.

There are certain types of wall boards whose makers claim such sturdy qualities that they can be used as outside walls, and temporary garages might well be made of such material, properly treated and braced.

* * *

Anyone going in for summer camp life, in its more or less primitive state, will find that he becomes an inventor and a philosopher, and it certainly is true that in this case necessity often becomes the mother of invention.

CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH.

The Vine-Smothered Cottage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ONE is often obliged to live in a house that leaves much to be desired in the way of architectural beauty. Sometimes the exterior is given up as being hopeless, and merely kept in good condition while all decorative energy is expended upon the interior. A far better method is to employ trees, shrubs, and vines to disguise, or at least to soften the more unsightly features of the house. Nature is quick to screen the earth's less attractive features, and we can make her do the same for us.

Ugly porches are perhaps the most frequent difficulties, and the most easily remedied. Some jut out too squarely, others are heavily gingerbreaded, and a great many are placed so as to leave awkward corners at each end. To transform the porch we use shrubs and vines. Corners that are too square may be softened by the use of some graceful shrub or evergreen. If shrubs are impractical, narrow vine-covered trellises might do as well. Gingerbread work often proves a blessing in disguise, since it makes an excellent and permanent support for vines. As for those awkward corners, merely fill them up with evergreens. The gold- and blue-foliaged varieties will be useful for their brightness if the corner is dark.

The house foundation presents another problem. Many rise to such astounding heights that the house atop them seems in danger of toppling over. If the house is to look "settled," the high foundation had best be screened. English ivy will cover the stones nicely in a few years. Where ivy is not hardy, the creeping euonymus can replace it. In front of this permanent evergreen cover a few shrubs, judiciously placed, will make a fine display and the foundation will be forgotten.

When we consider the higher portions of the house the offending line is not so quickly obliterated. Here we must use the lower growing trees and sturdy, woody vines. Many tree-bowered and vine-smothered cottages might surprise us if suddenly they were bereft of their screening and we should see them in their unadorned bareness. Evergreen trees are best for this use, and of them none can surpass the hemlock. Unlike most evergreens, we may trim the light and graceful growth of this tree without disfiguring it. The hemlock, because its growth is not dense, may be placed quite near the walls of the house. There are several woody vines that can be persuaded to climb to the second story, but none of these is evergreen. In favored localities the English ivy might grow high, but it is not dependable in sharp climates.

Ungainly windows are often beautifully transformed both from within and without, through the use of window boxes. Long narrow windows may be given apparent breadth and gloomy panes given cheer if proper materials are chosen. Porch boxes full of thriving plants and vines will add a softening touch to verandas that are too plain or square.

Most unattached garages are built in box fashion, and fairly cry out to be screened. These necessary buildings are usually placed in a conspicuous position in the dooryard and so need to be made a definite part of the landscaping. If the walls of the garage are covered with lattice, and roses planted, the boxlike structure soon becomes a bower of flowers and green. On rare occasions one sees a narrow strip of lattice run over the door, so that the vines may form an arch. There are so many beautiful varieties of the climbing rose nowadays that this extra growing space will be welcomed. Where one wishes good foliage it is not advisable to plant the common ramblers, since they are prone to mildew in spite of all that one can do. The newer types, such as the creamy-yellow "gardenia," have better foliage as well as larger and more effective blooms. On the shadier side of the building the Japanese honeysuckle will do well. This vine is among the first to leaf out, and the foliage persists until midwinter.

Pink snapdragons and pink petunias make a garden picture to dream over and remember. The effect of Madonna lilies is enhanced by planting them with delphinium.

Other beautiful pictures are made by combining dark red hollyhocks and orange lilies; sky blue flax and purple iris. Sweet William has a natural affinity for foxglove, and white foxglove with salmon pink sweet William is a very happy union; clumps of striped grass (gardeners' garters) added to it improve the picture.

"Trying out" is part of the fun of gardening.

Carpet Annuals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

How lovely are some of the dainty little carpet annuals planted here and there with a lavish hand in the herbaceous border, forming still pools of color, and reflecting perhaps in deeper hue some taller-growing plant near by, or affording a telling contrast of color which gives a shock of pleasurable surprise to the passer-by.

There is the small Californian bluebell (nemophila insignis and its varieties n. insignis grandiflora, and St. Albans), blue as the summer sky, which are so delightful in juxtaposition with pink beauty, sweet William, purple violas or pink and purple lupins, and another rather effective little June-flowering annual with a terrific Latin name is the yellow and white limnanthes Dougasii. Both these carpet plants unfortunately have only a short flowering season, so that a few late blooming annuals should be planted among the débris of the fading flowers and foliage.

The snow-white sweet alyssum, however, which blooms until the frosts, and lobelia erinus in its many shades of brilliant blue, although usually seen as edging plants, are invaluable for continuous color effects in carpet plants.

The annual soapwort (saponaria) and catchfly (silene) are also most attractive where a rose pink groundwork is required, and several varieties should be grown, notably saponaria calabrica (rose), and silene pendola compacta (pink, double rose, and peachblossom), and for those who hanker after more vivid shades, saponaria calabrica, scarlet queen, and silene pendula compacta (crimson) are recommended.

Growing Gooseberries

The humble gooseberry bush is deserving of special attention. It can be used profitably as a filler for some out-of-the-way corner, where it can be grown for fruit. It can be stuck into an unsightly clay bank and left season after season, uncultivated, unpruned, and its sprightly light green foliage coming in early spring, growing deeper and richer in tone throughout the summer, will repay any effort made in getting it established.

In one original plan for gooseberry plantings a space in the garden was allotted for six rows 40 feet long. such profitable results were obtained that the owner since increased the space to an eighth of an acre and found ready sale, at good prices, for the entire crop. The ground chosen was a rich, rather heavy loam. The young plants were set out early in the spring to insure a good start during spring rains, as the plants require considerable moisture. The roots were well covered and tamped firmly into the soil.

Good nursery stock of two years' growth proves the most profitable, often producing fruits the first season, although new plants can be produced from old bushes by bending the old canes to the ground and covering the tips with soil. These tops take root and make fairly good young plants. Old bushes can be taken up, too separated and transplanted with good success.

There are several excellent varieties of gooseberries. The Downing is quite generally preferred. It bears prolifically; the fruits are of large, uniform size, thin skinned and virtually free from mildew, the bushes freer from briars than some other varieties.

Although the gooseberries will grow for years quite ignored and neglected, it thrives best under careful and frequent cultivation. If the season is inclined to be dry, it should be mulched well to retain the moisture. It can be cultivated up until the time the fruit is about half matured. After the fruit is gathered, cultivation can be resumed.

Attractive to Butterflies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, N. Y.

BUTTERFLIES are friendly creatures and will fill any garden if they are given an invitation; but the invitation must be of the right kind, which means that you must grow the sort of flowers that they like. Fortunately, most flowers that appeal to them are beautiful in color, so that planning for them will win them and also be a delightful undertaking.

Moths and butterflies must be classed together in the butterfly garden, but there is an easy way to distinguish them. Most butterflies fold their wings over their backs when they alight on a flower in order to hide their gorgeous coloring of the upper parts from their enemies, the birds. The moths, on the contrary, rest with their wings spread, for most of them are creatures of the night, and therefore are abroad only when the birds are abed.

A garden flower for which not only butterflies but also humming birds have a liking is the gorgeous Oswego tea, or bee balm, catalogued as monarda. It is a perennial, and in the latitude of New York very showy in the months of July and August, when the scarlet flowers seem to flash an invitation, especially to the yellow clover butterfly and the large black-and-tan, which love to probe its blossoms. The common iris also attracts the clover butterfly.

Some moths fly in the daytime, but many more appear as night draws on. Then is the time to watch for the wonderful humming-bird moth, or hawk moth, feast on the nectar of the moonflower, which belongs to the morning-glory family, and opens only at the close of the day. It is a fragile white flower with a delicious fragrance, but it has such a long and slender throat that few insects can reach to the bottom where the nectar lies. The hawk moth, however, has a tongue six inches long that, when it is not in use, is coiled up like a wire spring in a watch. The insect, poised on quivering wings, pushes its tongue to the very bottom of the long flower's tube. The hawk moth is also attracted by the delicate scent of the petunias.

Summer Lilac

Most alluring to the butterflies of all the garden flowers is a shrub from China know as Buddleia variabilis magnifica, or summer lilac, but commonly called the butterfly bush. Its lilac-colored blossoms grow in long, graceful spikes from the first of July until the frost comes; new branches are continually springing up from the base of the plant, and every branch has a flower raceme at the end of it. The shrub blooms the first season, and the flowers are excellent for cutting; but one of the chief charms of the buddleia lies in its peculiar fascination for the finest of the butterflies, scores of which will sometimes hover over a single bush.

The summer lilac needs a sunny situation and plenty of water. Though it is hardy, it is well to bank earth round the base of it in the fall. In the spring the branches should be cut down to within six or eight inches of the ground; that is to prepare the flowers, all of which come on new growth. Even if the plant should seem entirely winter-killed, it will usually come up from the roots in time.

Nature's way of using the butterflies for transferring pollen from bloom to bloom is shown in a particularly interesting manner in the case of the showy lady's slipper, which can easily be domesticated in a shady corner of the garden. The stately wild orchid is visited mostly by a sphinx moth that has a tongue of just the right length to reach in the hidden nectar. The sides of the honey tube contain a number of sticky buttons dusted with pollen; when the moth presses his head far into the flower, the buttons come in contact with his face and daub his eyes with pollen. But since he has large, compound eyes he is not greatly inconvenienced and flies away to another flower of the same sort, where some of the pollen is rubbed off; in that way nature's purpose is accomplished.

Painted Beauty

Asters are desirable in all gardens, and in the late fall they attract the dainty butterfly known as painted beauty, a handsome insect that measures two inches from tip to tip; the under parts of its wings marbled with brown, gray and white are powdered with rose-colored spots.

Our largest butterfly is the monarch, often called the milkweed butterfly. It is brown, banded with black; several rows of white spots trim the edges of the wings. The best way to entice the monarch into the garden is to grow red clover, on the blossoms of which it loves to linger. It lays its eggs, however, on the milkweed. In the autumn the monarch goes to warm lands in enormous companies.

Of course, the flowers that have been named are not the only ones in which butterflies delight. Most blooms that, like the honeysuckle and the morning-glory, have tubes too long for the bee to penetrate, are great favorites with butterflies. The greater the variety of such flowers you have, the longer will be your list of visiting butterflies; but there will be a surprisingly large number if you have only the buddleia and the bee balm

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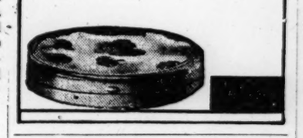

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

New Lamps in the Old Manner

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE adaptation of old lighting appliances, originally intended for candles, whale oil, or kerosene, to the use of electricity, is practiced very widely by those who wish to follow the "old-fashioned" in home furnishings. Much as some people may prefer to use these devices in the manner for which they were first designed, it is usually not practical to do so. We are not content with the resulting dimness, compared with the cheerful brilliance of electricity. The needed changes, that will permit light bulbs to take the place of candles or whale-oil wicks, can be made quite simply. In these adaptations it is found that the qualities of form and color, that attract us so strongly in the lamps and sconces and candlesticks of 75 to 150 years ago, need not be marred in any great degree. Of course there could be no pleasanter use of candlesticks, whatever their material, than as candle holders, several pairs lighting a dining table. It is also true that odd ones of selected shapes make bases of single electric lamps that could hardly be excelled as fittings of the period and class.

Electrified Candlesticks

Two examples that I think of seem especially successful. One is the simplest sort of a true Bennington ware candlestick, the tan of the foundation clay having mottled glaze that is deep brown, with touches of blue and green. The rubber plug of the light socket fills the candle opening, a silk shade in apricot rests on the bulb, the whole harmonizing with the rich original finish of the very old maple bureau on which it stands.

Another candlestick, this one of brass and 10 inches high, carries the light for a lady's slant-top desk. Its rich and brilliant yellow blends with the gold frames of silhouettes and of the ancestral portrait that are above it. The same people have an early kerosene oil lamp, the bowl surrounded by glass prisms and the shade made of five porcelain panels, molded in relief to form exquisite pictures of figures and scenes. These panels are set in the light brass frame that was usual for the purpose 75 years ago.

There are many other shapes of lamps and other candle receptacles, all rather costly for the average purse, if the truly old kind are bought. Fortunately for those who are fond of those old types but who think the cost is too much, there are reproductions available that are faithful to the originals.

European Reproductions

Some of the designs that are now offered in the better stocked shops leave little to be desired as accurate copies of carefully chosen models. For most of these we are indebted to the factories of Czechoslovakia, a country that has shown amazing skill in getting the peculiar effects that are prized in the early glass of America.

The form of all-glass lamp that has a standard which is hollow is very rare. It dates in the 1820s, probably, and any collector would be elated to find one that had a colored bowl and a crystal base and stem. One of the latter type has been followed by the makers of this model, including a choice of amber, green and ruby bowls. The unaffected simplicity of the shape and the range of colors make the design well suited to Colonial settings. At the same time it is also wholly practical.

Of a slightly later time is the gay whale-oil lamp with a receptacle of overlaid glass which finds a copy here. Marble base, brass stem, 12 inches high, and fount in a choice of several colors, makes the broad data on this model. More precisely, the founts are made of two kinds of glass, clear crystal as the base, wholly covered with ruby, cobalt or amethyst. The design is cut through into the crystal portion, giving an effect of richness and generous substance. Some dealers seem to believe that such lamps as this and the next one are always old.

Triple Overlaid Glass

Of the same manner, but far more pretentious, is the example with stem that matches the fount, and stands about 16 inches high. As with the smaller type, the base is of marble and parts of the stem are brass. Here the glass may be of two or of three colors, allowing most pleasing effects when the cutter leaves the layers ground away and permits each one to make its share of the pattern. The same aforementioned colors over crystal are stocked, also, rose or blue over milk-white over crystal, these forming a triple pattern.

Something of a contrast is to be found in such a lamp as was very common in rural New England even 20 years ago. Still, there is a good bit of honest and sober simplicity to its lines that is welcome, and it is unquestionably a serviceable type. It stands 14 inches in height, has glass founts in opaque yellow, rose, or in milk-white with shade to match.

American shops are the most likely sources of the pewter that is also offered with fittings for electricity. As a suggestion of the way the metal is used, a whale-oil lamp and a candlestick are shown. Both these are good

reproductions of well-known shapes, the chief adaptation being a cup for holding the shade.

For that matter, all these lamps may have globes of old type in their lines and decorations. Some are clear, some frosted, nearly all carry the familiar ornamental figures that are seen so often on those actually of the

Light shades in many old-time shapes are to be had in almost any size that may be desired, up to 10 inches at the base

period. The sizes seem to be all one might desire, for 1⅝ inches is noticed at one extreme and 10 inches at the other, as dimensions of lower portions.

Much to Admire in Copies

Many who are beautifying their homes care less for the age of things than for their appearance, although such buyers may be particular in requiring that all furnishings be true to the types which they assume to have copied. It is even possible that there are many more people who rate decorative effects as a primary aim, while actual age does not appeal to them much, if at all. So, it may be a matter of taste rather than of good or bad form, when one person selects objects because they are pleasing in shape and color, and another person disregards these qualities and applies the test of age.

It seems to me that neither group should consider that the other is showing less culture discretion, and commendable judgment than itself. Each has a different viewpoint and finds pleasure in different characteristics. It is quite likely that each extreme might profitably accept something of the other's standards. In doing so, all might reach a middle ground where enjoyment would be found in antiquities because of their age and associations, and in modern copies because of their innate æsthetic merits.

Making the Child Furniture-Conscious

IF THE appreciation of good furniture is knowledge to be acquired, then we cannot commence too soon to impart the rudiments to children and young people. With the ever-increasing publicity which is being given to the subject in newspapers and magazines, people are becoming more and more furniture-conscious.

Home harmony and happiness depend, to some extent at least, on the manner in which the home is furnished and whether it conforms to the ideas of our sophisticated young folks who are thinking more and more along modern and artistic lines. When daughter says, "Mother, that chair is perfectly impossible; it just doesn't go, that's all," it is useless to argue that it was quite the thing a decade ago. No doubt it was, but fashions in furniture are changing.

There is one way by which children may be trained to recognize permanent values in furniture design. There are some things that are so perfect that changing fashions cannot affect them fundamentally. No one has since surpassed, or even equaled, the designers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The fundamentals on which they worked have become permanent standards.

Taste Easily Established Early

Impressions which are made during early years may lay a foundation which either helps or hinders artistic judgment in later life. The advantage, therefore, of surrounding the child with examples of the best in furniture design must be evident.

This does not mean, however, making the child conscious of antique values. This is something which might well be avoided, since it is liable to develop a wrong sense of relative values. But all that is worthy in the old examples of furniture craftsmanship may be perpetuated—and is being perpetuated—in reproductions that embody the same careful workmanship and are authentic in style and design.

The accumulation of antiques for the purpose of possessing original examples of fine workmanship and perfect design, is commendable. To collect them solely because of their market value is to defeat the purpose of such training as we are discussing, and to substitute cash values for real values.

A Most Attractive Group

In the group shown on this page will be found some interesting examples of furniture that are copies of Colonial originals made by early American cabinetmakers. They were but distantly inspired by the master designers, as they conform to the modest homes of the pioneers.

The trundle bed is sufficiently "like Mama's" to please the child, yet it is so low that our great-grandmother used to roll it under her big bed during the day. The then necessary little wooden wheels are retained in the reproduction. This is really an adult pattern in miniature, the height of the posts being 21 inches. This type dates from about the eighteenth century.

The table with the beautifully turned legs is another piece of Colonial furniture which is well adapted to the child's room, being only 22½ inches in height. The original is in the Wadsworth Athenæum, Hartford, Conn.

Another table, still lower, has Dutch feet and dates from the early eighteenth century. Beside it is a "slipper" chair, a sturdy example of how well our forefathers builded while retaining correct proportions. Not originally for a child, it was a convenient chair when changing one's shoes.

Habit-Forming Surroundings

Neatness and order are habits which should be taught to children when quite young. But how can one do this without providing the receptacle for the child's little valuables, her clothes, and what-not? An essential piece of furniture in the child's room, therefore, is the low chest of drawers shown below. It is 25 inches high, with drawers that are commodious and run easily.

The slat-back chair has long been recognized as representative of New England and as of historic interest. With arms and urn finials, this is a particularly pleasing example of eighteenth-century Colonial practice.

The quaint wing-chair with solid sides and back dates from earliest New England times, probably before 1700. It is made of pine, polished and lacquered. No child could fail to be pleased with such a chair, "like grandfather's."

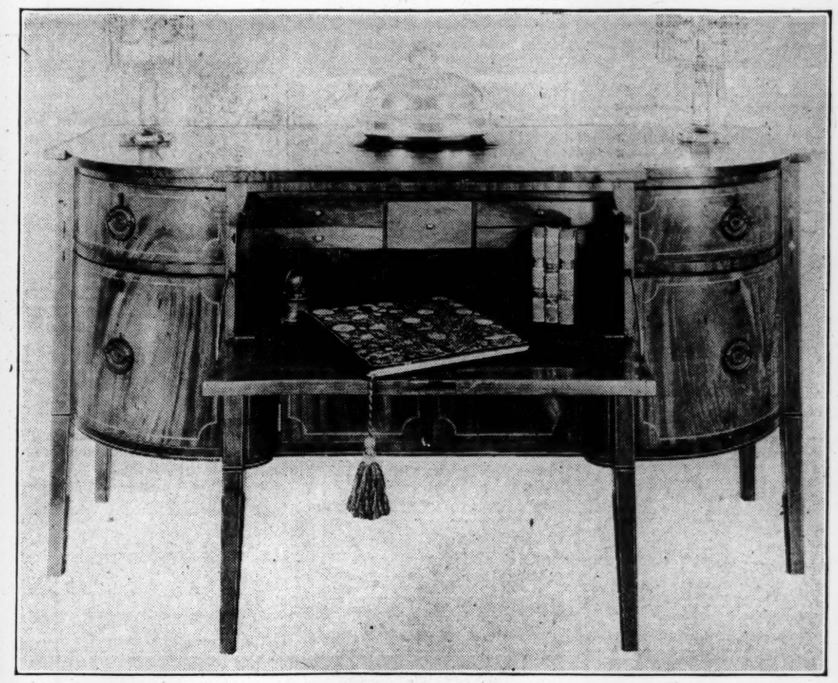
The hanging mirror is distinctly American, of the early 1800's. It can be hung either way, and is sufficiently long to satisfy the little girl who wants to see how she looks in her new frock.

Nearly all these pieces are made of fine maple and birch woods, and are finished with a lacquer that not only gives a beautiful surface, but stands hard wear and is easily cleaned.

In this ensemble we have a collection of authentic pieces of Colonial furniture covering a wide period, yet all harmonizing in a manner which gives distinct character to the room. To accustom children to such harmonious surroundings is to build up in their consciousness an ideal for furniture which they will always be thankful for in later years.

By Courtesy Conant Ball Co.

The fittings of this child's room are all made smaller than the customary standard, to suit the occupant's stature. Following Colonial models accurately, these pine and maple pieces are finished in natural colors



The combination of a desk with the drawers and cupboards of a sideboard is found in the rare Sheraton piece shown here by the courtesy of Lord and Taylor. The finely grained mahogany veneer is delicately inlaid on both the body and the legs. The grain is continuous on the large upper and lower drawers

Two Enduring Wall Textiles

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

THE decorator who has to consider wall treatments should make a careful examination of all stuffs the market offers, in relation to the artistic scheme to be developed. In a previous article it has been shown that wall papers are particularly adapted to the home done in old period styles and to conservative rooms based on traditions of one kind and another. Some special products on the other hand, lend themselves more particularly to novel effects and chic modernism.

One such is amusingly described as "paint by the roll." The effect given to the wall where it is hung is that of being spread with color rather than covered with a textile. The paints used are compounded of zinc and oil and are extremely durable and not only fast to light and soap but hospitable to the scrubbing brush. The paper is made not of wood pulp but of rags and is a waterproof parchment, almost indestructible. Into it the paint is introduced under hydraulic pressure by a secret process by means of which it becomes non-absorbent. What dirt it collects, therefore, clings to the surface and can be wiped or scrubbed away. It is hung like any high-grade paper, requiring no special workmen nor technique.

Almost Innumerable Patterns

As the pages of the pattern book are turned, one is excited by novel relationships between lines and masses and by the integration of the color with the designs. One is also diverted by various whimseys in the depiction of animals and human beings. The artists have found beauty in wires and cables, spires and columns; in the lush young upstarts of wood and brake—pussy willows, sedges, slim silvery birches, in leaping antelopes and young hares; and in the comedy of human life; we are in the grip of the best modernism, adventurous but restrained.

There is a remarkable study of somber Gothic towers, splendid for panels in a music room or library. A nursery scene leads out, as children love to be led, through "too, too solid" walls into the universe of incredible creatures and happenings. A humorous landscape depicting in different planes some of the lighter moments of human intercourse, would be diverting in a sun room or serve deliciously to lighten some study or book room that was in danger of becoming overponderous. Interesting experiments are made with black backgrounds, brightened by white and silvery forms and with color gradated in stripes and bands. In solid colors textures are interestingly varied.

From $2.70 a roll up, the differences in price are dependent on the time involved in the development of the design. The quality of the material is uniform. The expense of the original installation is offset by the ten-year life which is accorded to the fabric. Against the unchanging background which it furnishes, pictures and furniture can be shifted at will with no danger of discolored spots behind the objects removed. In case of injury patches can invisibly be introduced because the colors are constant. Dissolvents of ink, paint, grease, and so forth can be used with good results and without injuring the texture.

A second product is at the present time a textile shown only in solid colors, but patterned surfaces are promised in the near future. Fabric effects in many weaves are numerous and in the leather simulations various grains are produced, including reptilian. Linen, silk, damask effects, are all procurable and are vastly superior to their prototypes because of their great durability, their fastness to sun and soapsuds, and their rugged acceptance of the scrubbing brush. The range of colors is varied—one might say, complete—and the tones are exceedingly clear and sparkling.

The covering gains much of its prestige from the fact that it is an admirable canvas for painted and lacquered decoration and for air-brush work. Consequently it is extensively used for personal interpretations expressive of the tastes or penchants of the people occupying the apartments where it is applied. If the occupant is an artist he can himself depict such scenes as he will contemplate with delight. If he has ideas without the power to transcribe them, he can employ some understanding friend to set them down upon his walls.

Josef Urban and Y. Winold Reiss are the two outstanding artists who have introduced the material to the public. Their use of it has been mainly in such public places as hotels, roof gardens, restaurants and apartment houses. The Central Park Casino in New York is a sumptuous revelation of Mr. Urban's decorations on this background. The far-famed Hotel St. George in Brooklyn draws many visitors to those rooms where Mr. Reiss has used his fluent brush.

However, it is not necessary to use any paint in order to gain from it many interesting effects. These may be achieved by laying it on the walls in stripes, gradating the color tones. Such stripes may be horizontal, perpendicular or diagonal, and along them light seems to ripple like light on wind-lashed water or breeze-bent wheat fields.

The original cost of installing is about the same as that of hanging a wall paper costing $2, or $2.50 a roll. It has, however, a very long wear expectancy.

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IS PROHIBITION WORTH KEEPING ?

MAY 5 The Christian Science Monitor began a series of twenty articles, giving a friendly, well-reasoned presentation that answers the above question.

Both wets and drys will receive a hearing in this series. . . . Leading wets will give their criticisms and arguments against prohibition . . . Prominent drys will make reply.

Although many phases of this National Question have been dealt with before, the Monitor will, step by step, go over our ten years of experience under the Eighteenth Amendment in order that it may present from every standpoint a well-rounded digest of the complete case for prohibition.

If you are one of the many who believe in prohibition and yet are at a loss to give a logical defense for your belief, you will want to read this series and hold it for future reference. If you have a friend who is undecided, mildly wet, doubtfully dry, or who is simply open to argument, you will want to bring this digest to his attention.

The articles will appear in twenty issues, starting May 5 and ending June 14. Subscriptions for this six weeks' period are offered for $1 (4s. 2d.).

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EDUCATIONAL

The Parents' Preliminary Quiet Hour

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WE HEAR a great deal of advice to parents, or perhaps to the mother particularly, concerning the benefit of having a quiet hour with the child. The mother is advised that in the space of time between daylight and dark, or in the quiet moments before the little one goes to sleep, she should listen to confidences, and talk intimately with the child. It has been said that every child should have the privilege of the quiet hour, and that every mother should plan, no matter how busy her day, to give the child her loving attention alone at some stated time.

This is undoubtedly a wise plan, and yet something more is needed for its perfect consummation, a preliminary step that will make the child's hour of even greater value and beauty for him and for the family life. Perhaps what is needed is that the parents themselves should have a certain quiet time in which they may reason together about the child. The parents' hour should be the preliminary to the children's hour.

When one realizes the responsibilities of parenthood, it seems unthinkable that so little time is given to charting the way, to consulting together as to the best course to follow in leading the children daily toward fuller, richer living.

It is hard for one parent to carry this responsibility alone, for many obvious reasons. One of the most important may be that one parent may decide upon a course of action, and the other parent unknowingly pursue a different method, or unthinkingly lead the child in a direction opposite to what had been intended. If two people are to bring up the child, and surely the child should have the benefit of the experiences of both parents, then they must consult often together.

Together

Wisdom, understanding, tolerance, far-sightedness, are much needed in this business of being parents, and the greatest wisdom of all is to set apart a time to plan the great task which they have undertaken together, and which, if it is to bring its highest fulfillment to the child, must be carried out together.

Father may know just how Johnny feels in certain situations, because son has already shown some of father's characteristics, or reminds father so poignantly of himself as a boy. Mother, looking back at her own girlhood, and intuitively understanding the feminine heart, may be able to help father to more tolerance and tenderness in dealing with daughter at various ages and stages of her young life. Mother may need father's assurance that boys may be boys and yet grow into fine men. Father may have to be instructed that feminine tears sometimes are caused by sheer joy, and that dreamy wistfulness will turn into cheerful efficiency when necessary.

Or again it may be that mother comes a bit nearer to son than even father, and somehow the bashful, blurting confidences are given to her, although father is eager and ready to receive them. In that case she treasures them carefully until the quiet hour when father and she can ponder them in their hearts and go forward in a united plan to help son to finer, broader growth. If daughter and father are comrades, mother rejoices at this splendid development, and waits eagerly for the hour when father can help to interpret the wonderful ideas and ideals of girlhood.

In one family where there were several children, and the days were filled to the brim, the parents, feeling the need of quiet, serious communion with each other about the children, set aside an hour on Sunday evenings. After the last child had been tucked into bed, and even the biggest boy did not resent a gentle smoothing of the covers and a smiling, motherly good-night, after company had gone, and only the echoes of music and happy memories lingered in the rooms, came the hour when the parents were alone together.

A Particularly Good Hour

The house was still, the busy week completed by a happy Sabbath, interruptions were unlikely, and in this calm, peaceful hour the parents could talk over the children individually, in love and leisure. Each parent told the other what he or she had observed about the children through the week. The funny, dear little sayings, the spontaneous confidences, the gains in physical, mental, or spiritual growth, were all recounted. Sitting there in a quiet hour the parents could decide together which was the best course to pursue to help the oldest boy overcome his faults, how best to urge the next child into greater effort, and when to present new opportunities to the younger ones. Various methods were discussed and discarded or approved, advice and suggestions were freely and lovingly exchanged, comments from books and friends were thoughtfully reviewed, and above all, this hour brought more clearly to the parents the ideal for which they strove together, a finer, bigger life in all respects for their children.

There was no question afterward of one parent telling a child one thing, and the other parent, knowingly or not, advising another thing. Their decisions had been mutual; each knew what had been planned to help this child along the way, and they united, lovingly but firmly, tolerantly but wisely, in their ways.

An artist secludes himself to strive for his vision, a writer must have solitude at times to listen to inner voices, the teacher must plan her best teaching in quiet hours outside the schoolroom. It it not even more important that parents, who must be so many things to their children, who are holding in their hands the development of human lives, should set apart a time to concentrate together (one might say consecrate together) upon this great task.

Confidences

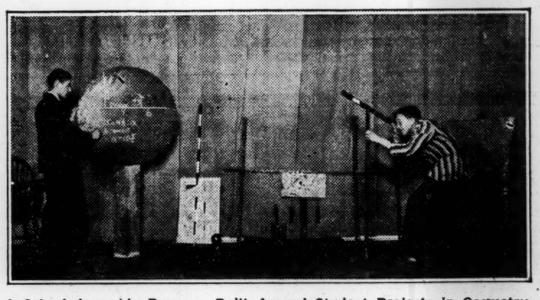
There are meetings, conventions, clubs, where people of all professions may gain much good from each other's experiences, and from contact with others working in the same fields. So also there are many ways in which parents may meet together and discuss their universal problems, and gain greatly by other parental experiences. But this is not enough, after all, for there are problems connected with parenthood that can never be discussed in public; confidences too beautiful, too trustfully given, to be told outside the home, or shared with others: ideals too sacred to the children to be exposed to a group. It is because of this delicate situation that parents need a quiet preliminary hour.

If the children know that father and mother are united in their upbringing, that what they say or do will be brought to the attention of both parents, that decisions have been made only after thoughtful, loving consideration together, the family life will be much more harmonious. The following quiet hours with the children will be productive of more good, will bring a deeper happiness to all concerned than would otherwise be possible.

The parents' preliminary hour together is good for them as individuals and as partners, it is one of the finest foundations for a wise upbringing of the children, and it enriches the harmony of home life. The influence of that quiet hour may set in motion forces that will work for good through uncounted years, to the blessing of many lives.

L. L. R.

This Boy Made a Model Japanese Transit, Similar to Those Used in the Early Eighteenth Century. By Means of a Magnetic Compass and a Sighting Device He Is Able to Measure Angles on Land and Do Simple Surveying.



A School Assembly Program Built Around Student Projects in Geometry. One Boy Is Computing the Height of the Ceiling With His Model "Range Finder." The Other Is Doing the Calculating on a Rotating Blackboard. The Queer Looking Apparatus in the Center Is a Model of an Old Japanese Level.

Taking an Afternoon Off to Measure the Height of the School Flagpole. Their Tools Consist of a Mirror and a Staff. This Method, Used in the Dark Ages, Involves Ratio and Proportion and Similar Triangles.

Modern Geometry in Old Models

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hudson, O.

HIGH-SCHOOL mathematics is not going to be what it used to be. Already grammar-school arithmetic has changed. Statisticians, psychologists, and practical minded educators have been working overtime the last ten years to eliminate cube root, complicated fractions, problems with long nests of parentheses, and other mathematical bugbears that one never uses.

Now parents scratch their heads over problems about the high cost of living, the value of education, insurance, and stocks and bonds in a valiant struggle to keep the young offspring at the top of the class.

Most educators seem to agree that the new frills are going to creep more slowly in the high school, particularly in the centuries-old subjects like Latin, algebra, and geometry. The new movement is making progress, however, gradually going higher and higher on the educational ladder.

An instance of this is shown in the work being done in geometry at Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, O. Not content with merely sending boys to the blackboard day after day to prove why triangle ABC is equal to triangle XYZ, the teacher has encouraged the boys to make life-sized models of ancient surveying instruments. Most of these have been made in the wood and metal shops during spare time so as not to interfere with regular school work.

The rotating blackboard in the picture is to show triangles and other geometric figures upside down without making the pupils stand on their heads. Some youngsters made model Japanese transits, levels, ancient range finders, and so forth. The more literary inclined wrote stories explaining the instruments and biographies of famous mathematicians.

The purposes behind all these are manifold. These crude old instruments illustrate fundamental mathematical ideas more vividly than just simple sketches in dry textbooks. It makes mathematics more interesting and real. It gives youngsters a chance to use a variety of other abilities. Most important of all from the teacher's point of view, it gets them mentally ready to make such abstract generalizations as that "two triangles are similar if all of their angles are respectively equal.

G. A. B.

In Tientsin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tientsin

The Tientsin American School has closed its season's activities and is preparing to move into larger quarters next year. Pending the erection of a permanent building, for which subscriptions are being solicited, one of the last events of the school year was an exhibition which was given to display the work accomplished by the pupils during the past few months.

This year a feature was made of the art course and each child had a collection of famous masterpieces which were pasted into scrapbooks, while the history of the work and the artist, compiled by the children themselves, was written up in connection with the pictures. Penmanship scrapbooks, bound in handmade covers created by the students, were also featured, as were numerous maps and other drawings. The seventh and eighth grades collaborated in making a large papier-mâché physical map of America, while the third and fourth grades exhibited several fine models of ships of all types, including both Chinese junks and western steamers.

Twenty-Four Teams Instead of Three

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kansas City, Mo.

A FEW years ago when the Kansas City (Mo.) Board of Education passed a rule that no more inter-elementary school games could be played in the district, a city-wide boyish wail went up that must have sounded against the very doors of the board room. Unlike many boyish wails this one had no noticeable effect—although most of the board had once been boys!

Out at Sixty-third Street and Worhall Road the boys of the Border Star School were particularly disturbed; they had worked for two years, using room games and other devices to build school teams, and almost at the high point of enthusiasm the blow fell. The athletic future of the school looked dark—no football, no basketball, no baseball; in a word, no playing boys.

Miles Thomas, principal of the school, thought long and hard. He remembered the vacant lot when he was a boy; he even remembered a day or two off from lessons for ball behind the barn (but he reluctantly admitted this). Plenty of vigorous, healthy laughing boys, and no ball teams—the situation simply wouldn't be natural! He called in E. P. Wheeler, the gym teacher:

"How can we turn this rule against interschool games into profit for our own boys?" he asked. Then those two hard-working, clear-thinking educators started on the development of an original plan that has, in two years, made the boys and girls of the school love genuine play, and has enabled 85 per cent of the boys in the upper grades to be active participants in games. This plan has, in addition, produced from the four upper grades during the present school year six football teams, 12 basketball teams, and six baseball teams. But the crowning achievement is, perhaps, the fact that in all the score of games played on the school grounds and in the school gymnasium this year, all have been refereed by boys. About one-fourth of the sixth and seventh grade boys have qualified as officials. They accept their responsibility in this respect seriously, study rules and try to apply their information fairly to every situation.

"The outstanding feature in this plan is that boys have actually done this refereeing, and not a complaint has been made by any boy concerning decisions," said Mr. Wheeler.

"Neither has there been a single case of discipline from these games between our own many teams. We think this a significant fact; it shows impartiality and fairness on the part of the boys doing the refereeing; cooperation and fair-mindedness on the part of the players."

There is a committee of 14—a half dozen of them from the sixth grade being "broken in" for next year—which has charge of arranging the games and selecting the referees. Teams play in pairs until, by elimination, there are two winning teams to play a final game at the season's end. Large crowds of parents and youths at these games show the good fellowship and enthusiasm aroused by this unique solution of a problem that at first seemed insoluble.

The idea that turned this large group of boys to playing games; that developed 24 teams in place of three, is an individual achievement emblem, the Athletic Border Star, awarded in somewhat the same way that other school award letters, but covering a much more comprehensive field than most others. There are 1000 possible points to be won, many of them obtainable outside of school. Number of games played, ability to co-operate in games and in gym work, officiating in games, swimming, tennis, ice-skating, citizenship and sportsmanship are a few of the thousand funs included.

Sportsmanship Essential

However many games are played, however many sports are followed, no Athletic Border Star can ever be won without the point of sportsmanship. This raises it at once from the level of ordinary contests, injecting into it an intangible demand for positive character traits that appeals to boys, and calls for and receives a high type of response.

The emblem itself is a circle of blue felt with a border of gold in which is set a five-pointed star of gold. The name Border Star—a survival of the days when this city school was out beyond the city limits, and was in fact a "little red schoolhouse" — has been cleverly woven into the emblem so that it embodies school loyalty and pride as well as individual and group triumphs.

With the idea before them of points that could be won by participation and co-operation in games the interests of the boys were naturally turned to such activities. Soon, however, games for their own sakes became the rule and the point system—as it was designed to do—became simply a means to a happy and successful end.

This experiment has not only developed in a large per cent of the boys active participation in games, but has developed a group of all-around athletes, boys who are not specialists in one game but are actively interested in every sport in every season.

A Progressive College for International Capital

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Geneva, Switz.

THE city of Geneva, Swit., has features which make it possible to give to the new Progressive College to be located there, an international outlook vitalized by contemporary thought and affairs. A three-year course is planned. The first two years correspond to the junior college division. The third year is offered particularly to meet the needs of students who have completed junior college and desire a year in which to combine travel and study in a college where American standards are maintained. The third year may be taken separately.

The course of study represents 10 years of experience in junior college program making and its administration in this country. It has been motivated by a realization that there is definite demand for college education which expresses modern educational trends.

For the preschool age on through the year of the early and the middle teens we can now base much of our endeavor on fairly accurate educational findings. When, however, we come to the late teens, and the early 20's, the age of our college students, we are in no such secure position. Until comparatively recently, and perhaps largely because of this fact, there has been almost complete acceptance of the standard college course as the only and inevitable college course. But as a generous percentage of the undergraduate body has come up from the schools where technical findings have changed the educational emphasis and liberated students, there have been noisy rumblings of dissatisfaction. Why? Because the college organized to train for specific scholastic achievement has little to give to students unwilling to submit to the standardization process.

Without the guidance of successful experimentation, what is to be done at the college level? Accept the verdicts that experience gives, follow the paths that many of these liberated students would choose could they but find them, paths that lead admittedly not directly and specifically to material success by way of vocational and professional preparation, but to satisfactions which are seldom unattained when learning is joyfully accomplished and enthusiasms may be voluntarily and intelligently followed.

Faculty With Zest for Living

An experiment such as this progressive college idea requires a group of high-minded, genuinely cultivated faculty with a zest for introducing youth to intellectual joys, whose positive contribution to the field of research shall be the result of study of their students' abilities and how best to release them. Because they must have extensive knowledge and be men and women whose daily living is in itself an educational experience, they will doubtless have "an urge to produce." Their published work will not make merely erudite contribution to abstract knowledge but rather will be the contribution of pens of those whose first interest is human beings. Therefore, the faculty will not be selected primarily because of their ability as research scholars.

This type of educational program requires teachers with particular gifts, because it depends so largely for its success upon the establishment of the relationship of student-counselor rather than student-academic instructor. To gain this relationship, students and faculty must be working together sympathetically and understandingly. A characteristic of the old university relationships is here introduced—a quality quite lost in the "new education, but one which flourishes where the faculty have a fine culture, a willingness to share all the interests of youth, and furthermore, realize the force of example in contrast to censorious admonitions.

Many foreign schools fall short of the expectation of the American girl and her parents because it is difficult for the foreign teacher to understand the point of view of the American girl, her previous school experience and social environment, and the outlook on life which her education in progressive schools has given her.

Those Who Know American Girl

The major courses, therefore, with the exception of the foreign language courses which will be taught by native teachers, will be taught by American instructors who have had experience in using progressive methods at the college level, instructors who know and believe in the modern American girl, instructors whose social as well as their educational background make them understanding guides rather than scholastic mentors.

The course material of the new progressive college will center around epochs of civilization. Instead of offering scattered cources in a department plan, a correlation of subjects is given. Each student's work will be adapted to prevent repetition of work already covered and to associate her study with her special interests such as art, music, etc.

The correlation of subjects will include Contemporary Civilization and World Literature in association with the social sciences, psychology, history of the arts and languages. Anyone desiring study in natural science may take this part of her work in the University of Geneva. Although the instruction in these courses will be given by the American staff, they will be generously supplemented by lectures and discussions by professors from the University of Geneva, Jean Jacques Rousseau Institute, Dr. Rappard's Post Graduate Institute of International Studies and by members of the League of Nations and the International Labor Bureau. In this way there will be contacts with both men and women teachers of high standing and reputation in their own fields of learning. Arrangements will also be made for students to become members of the university and of other schools for definite periods, to share discussion with a large and more mature group than that represented in the college.

Advantages for foreign language study are excellent. These will be a part of the program and will be taught by modern methods. However, stress will be placed on good English usage, in the belief that a special feeling for the discriminating use of the mother tongue can be developed when brought into direct comparison with spoken foreign languages.

Travel Included

Travel to many parts of Europe and carefully planned study in other centers to which the students go will be a continuous part of the course. These trips will be taken at such times as they will best enrich study.

Preparation for quizzes and examinations and the accumulation of "credits" is not a primary aim. Frequent testing places will not be lacking, but they will not be of the usual formal written variety but will instead provide for an evidence of initiative and independence, as well as an expression of creative ability under unhampered conditions.

The plans for developing this college unit are an outgrowth of recent discussions of the subject of the junior college movement in the United States with the leading educators in Geneva. Their belief in the need for a unit in which the international point of view would be a motivating interest, and their willingness to contribute to this accomplishment, as well as the whole-hearted enthusiasm and support of college people in this country, makes possible an immediate organization which will provide for receiving the first group next October.

Correction

The measurements of a tennis court were given in an article on the Educational Page of March 29 as 43 feet by 78 feet, when, of course, they should be 36 feet by 78 feet.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Visit That Was Not Paid

WHEN we were very young, such a title as the above would have sent us to the cupboard for another book; or, at least, it would have set us to turning pages with energy and dispatch. Not paying visits had no attraction for us then. Indeed, those afternoons when our Alice-in-Wonderland combs were replaced by hair ribbons and our stout ribbed stockings changed for hose more becoming to juvenile parties, were oases in the desert of afternoon walks and nursery bread and honey.

Then, in the holiday season, what delicious thrills we knew! What breathings-in of the aroma of tickets and ink, our noses pressed firmly to the counter edge in Cook's office! What surreptitious pokings of battered animals from the toy-box between layers of muslin frocks and fine starched sunbonnets—animals against whom it was momently feared that the nursery edict would be launched! With what sniffings of train oil and nostril-filling smoke, the day of departure arrived at length! What conscious joy that we, and the pet toys, were safely embarked at last upon paying another visit!

In such a press of delights it is hard to say just when the visit that was not paid began to cast its strange attraction over us. Certainly there came a day when we read R. L. S. with a thoughtful pause, "To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive!" To travel hopefully? That, we knew, with a sudden conviction that lodged beneath the yoke of our overalls, had nothing to do with catching connections, securing a good place on deck for the chair, or even with finding the luggage triumphantly through the customs and awaiting the pleasure of the family. There was something better than merely being in certain places!

At such a tender age we knew not the word "disillusion." This question, then, of not paying visits, had nothing to do with any sense of disappointment lurking amid the attractions of the journey's end. It was, from our first awareness of it, a positive thing, an entity, a part of the constructive joy and appreciation that built up the day. There was an allurement in paying visits. That we knew for a fact and as a result of having actually paid them. There was an equal, or rather a parallel, allurement in not paying them. The question thus became—where and when to linger on the road, traveling hopefully, and when and why quite definitely to refrain from setting out.

It was at this juncture that Drinkwater's poem came as a friend's answering voice, and laid one end of the involved skein within our grasp:

I never went to Mamble
That lies above the Teme.

With what odd little lift of the heart we rejoiced over those lines and made that writer, whose feet led him relentlessly past an alluring lane that a village might remain a kind of visionary haven, the mental companion of our walks and surmisings. Why! this perception of when not to pay visits became, as it were, a chisel shaping and refining not only our concept of beauty, but our sense of appreciation. Little lanes took on a new delight. Those explored were sweet to us, those we passed still sweeter. The question now had become: should we know unfailingly when to pass by, when to say with Drinkwater, "I never went to Mamble."

This is an awareness that only grows with experience, sometimes coming slowly, diffidently, sometimes pressing in like the hurrying tide across flat sands. Sometimes one may choose—sometimes there is no element of choice—the visit is simply not to be paid.

Such an one concerns the spinney of opening beech and delicate elm in the dawn of a May morning. The earliest light spears set the gray dew to shining; the still transparent leaves wake into loveliness as if greenness had been breathed upon them. The first song of thrush and blackbird, robin and chaffinch and willow-wren, has fallen silent. The cuckoo has ceased to call from her secret place. The skylark, up at the gates of the sun before night passed from the grasses, has dropped again to a cup-like nest in a hollow of turf, where four eggs are warm under her feathers. It is a silent dawn. The pale gold deepens in the east. Then, sudden laughter out of the little wood! A long delicious ripple of mirth. The green woodpecker has builded her nest.

Into this wood at midmorning and noon, into this wood at eve, all may come. Bluebell shallows eddy about the gray and purple trunks of the beeches, new bracken is green under the dull rose of the sycamore, in every glade and clearing the dandelion gold is spread. But in the dawn, the hour of the green woodpecker, it is a place withdrawn, inviolate.

Such an one is the fête seen in the valley fields from a vantage point on the sunny hillside. Gay enough it is to hold one's ribbon at the Maypole with a grace, enchanting to dance and sing with all the other pink frocks and floating streamers; but even more delightful to lie out in the breathless afternoon and, chin in hands, watch the far maze of shifting color and hear the fugitive music of the fiddles.

Come lasses and lads, get leave of your Dads,
And away to the Maypole hie.

Afterward, when returning revelers ask if you were at the fête, "No," you say reflectively, "not exactly," and wonder if you will ever lose the delicious lilt of singing voices windborne across the evening fields.

Greensleeves was all my joy,
Greensleeves was my delight,
Greensleeves was my heart of gold,
And who but my Lady Greensleeves.

Another such visit, not to be paid, a visit to remain wholly a delightful imagining, is often offered on board the omnibus.

"I hear," says the opposite traveler to her neighbor, "I hear that she has a delightful garden." Straightway the air grows sweet with scent of wallflowers and mignonette, tall hollyhocks shake out their brimming cups, laburnum hangs above the pansied border.

"What were you thinking of?" asks your companion as you dismount, and you—still sniffing reminiscently at dewy stocks and honeysuckle under the rain—say, truthfully enough, "I never went to Mamble."

There are river estuaries glimpsed from attic windows, shining in the pale mists of the rising day, golden under the sunset sky. Gulls wheel and cry there, the lovely ships come in. Fairer wings are spread, wider sails are set, over the river of our dreams, that homing water to which an instant of appreciation will bring us, whether or no the estuary lies spread far from the watching window under the wide sky.

There are vast possibilities in this question of not paying visits, a loophole, thinks the unwary, for an occasional dodging of duties. Ah! but it is only the free heart, only the justly vagrant, who can truly say: "I never went to Mamble." D. T.

The Trilliums Turn

(Words on Hood's Canal)

The trilliums turn pink and mauve;
The bishops' caps show green array;
And underneath, the brownie flowers
Of the wild ginger hide away.
The brakes raise up their fiddle-heads
To fan-shaped lacery of green.
The thimble-berry bushes spread
Their white-edged buds. Sedate, serene,
False Solomon's seals wave their plumes
As knights of old. With golden tassel
Oregon grape blooms fragrantly
Like fairy castle upon castle.
The trilliums turn rose and purple—
Trilliums so lately white;
But with the dog-toothed violets
These woods are starred like skies by night.

HELEN MARING.

The Cat in Art

The faithfully wrought scenes of common life, which were the delight and triumph of the Dutch and Flemish schools, afforded a sympathetic setting for the cat. It would have been strange indeed if Jan Fyt, who copied beast and bird with such patient fidelity, had slighted this little model sitting in his chimney corner, or prowling panther-like along his neighbour's wall. He was well aware of her value. . . . The Flemish painter felt, and felt with reluctant admiration, the lawlessness of the animals he drew; the Dutchman transferred to canvas his own sleepy pet, curled up in the warmest corner of his hearth. His cat is as gentle, for all her greed, as is that comfortable beast, so drowsy and unconcerned, in Jordaens's tumultuous "Twelfth Night"; or the mother puss who watches her five kittens with tender and over-anxious solicitude in Jan Steen's equally uproarious "Revellers."

Such pictures seem made for cats. To paint a kitchen without one would be like painting a meadow without cows. Worse, indeed; for there is no such air of destitution, of utter and melancholy incompleteness about a cowless meadow, as about a catless kitchen. No effort of imagination was needed to introduce Pussy into a Dutch interior. She was there by virtue of natural selection, of justifiable and inevitable proprietorship; but to gently insinuate her into the company of saints and angels required more courage, or more affection. Only now and then an early Flemish painter ventured upon such a flight of fancy. . . .

Eastern artists, the Chinese and Japanese more especially, have devoted their skill for centuries to painting the cat, lavishing upon this congenial subject all the delicate subtlety of the Orient. Their work is little known in Europe and America. Only now and then some rash collector hoards a few priceless pictures, at which his friends stare superciliously, valuing them, as Macaulay valued Celtic manuscripts,—sixpence for the lot. . . . The sinuous and light-limbed pussies that Hok'sai copied so daringly must surely have attended the midnight dances, held in flowery gardens heavy with perfumes and soft with scattered petals, where—so says an ancient Japanese tradition—assemble under the round white moon such cats as are able to pay the entrance fee,—a stolen silken handkerchief. Or perhaps, in calmer mood, they may plod patiently through the pleasant task which for centuries has been assigned to all Persian pussies in the East,—the reading of the "Arabian Nights," from the first page to the last twice in every year.

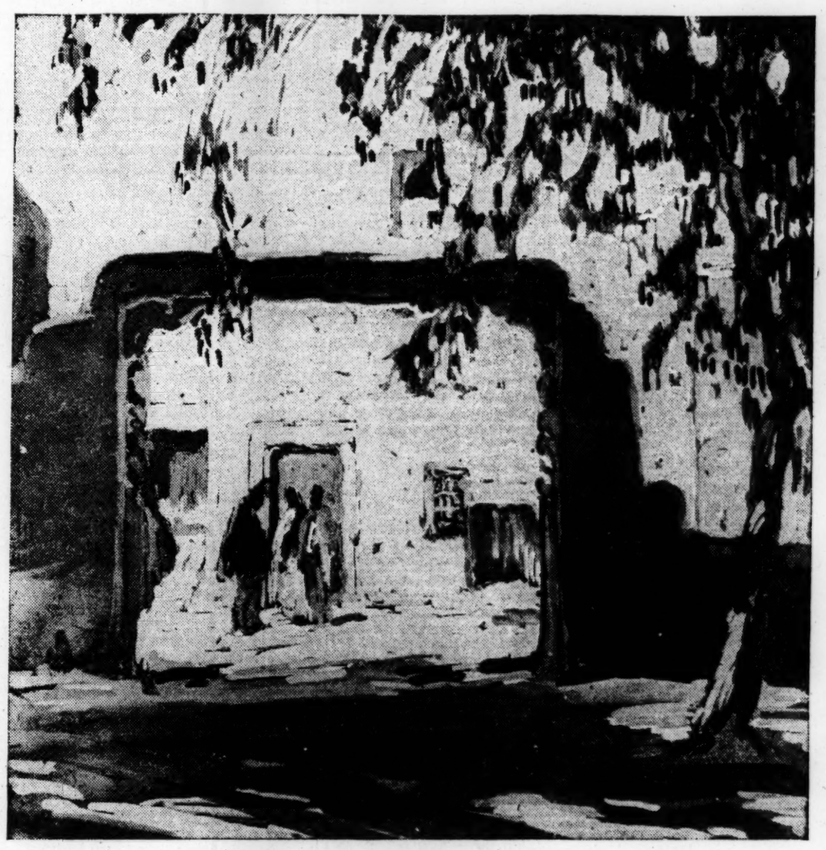
Vastly different from these mysterious darlings is the sober simplicity of Burbank's honest cats; or the tigerish fierceness, so frank and free, of the splendid creatures drawn by Delacroix; or the innocent playfulness of Lambert's kittens, almost as well known and well beloved as those of Mme. Henriette Ronner. . . . Lambert and Mme. Ronner may be said to divide the honours easily between them, the larger share falling to the lady's lot. Their pictures hang in the Luxembourg and other great modern galleries. Prints and photographs have made their work familiar to the world.—AGNES REPPLIER, in "The Fireside Sphinx."

Mosaic

The printed page was spotted with light where the sun shone through the trees, with shadow where thick leaves shut out the sky. The page was from Hazlitt, strange and lovely; having an "eloquence characteristic of a proud and sensitive nature . . . sentences shaped in strong feeling and colored by picturesque associations." Hazlitt seemed to think with the aid of quotations. The essay "On Reading Old Books" is an intricate mosaic, compounded of Hazlitt's and other men's words.

But all the world was a mosaic that afternoon. Looking up from a book, the first thing one saw was mottled shade on the grass. The sun was not far above the Jersey shore, giving the trees fantastic shapes on the ground; there were spots where the grass was bright, other spots where it was darker. Farther away the Hudson was of mingled shades,—light blue near shore, darker blue beyond, with a brilliant trail of sunlight across the whole. The crests of the choppy waves gleamed like topazes. On the Jersey shore was another mosaic. Factories reared their water tanks into the sunlight, and the lower Palisades bravely held their elms and maples aloft. Up the slope behind were tall trees, with the tops of the apartment houses just visible. The occasional ring of a bus conductor's bell, the constant honking of motor horns, made one aware of Riverside Drive.

The people, too, were heterogeneous. On one end of the bench a couple from Morningside Heights were planning the evening's entertainment. Twenty feet away on the grass three students were reading Shakespeare aloud. Down at the river, the 129th Street pier was in sight, where the Robert Fulton had just docked. A Coney Island boat pulled out. Both boats were crowded with boisterous pleasure seekers. Behind the bench two shopkeepers were discussing business. The people themselves were conglomerate; following many interests—pleasure, culture, beauty, business. That day seemed set to a mosaic motif.



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A Courtyard in Taos. From a Water Color by Irma René Koen

IN THE clear desert air of Taos, the adobe houses have a particular brilliancy, and when contrasted with the shadows of a tree the color is enhanced. In sections of the country where trees abound, one seldom stops to consider how beautiful and how precious they are, but in New Mexico, where they are rare and grow only when much assistance is given them, one feasts the eyes upon their restful green. There, cottonwoods and box elders, both in disfavor in tree-growing districts, become important. However, the tree in the water color by Irma René Koen is a willow whose long, gently swaying branches she found fringing the portal of a courtyard. Beyond the dark green of the leaves and the purple shadows on wall and ground the adobe house stands, a gleaming creamy mass against a blue, blue sky. Indian blankets hung on the walls were a happy splash of vermilion, while the brightly garbed Indians themselves, lazily amblihg about the courtyard, added to the gayety of the scene.

Burns Journies to Edinburgh

The journey of Burns from Mossgiel to Edinburgh was a sort of triumphal progress. He rode on a pony, lent him by a friend, and as the journey took two days, his resting-place the first night was at the farm-house of Covington Mains, in Lanarkshire, hard by the Clyde. The tenant of this farm, Mr. Prentice, was an enthusiastic admirer of Burns's poems, and had subscribed for twenty copies of the second edition. His son, years afterwards, in a letter to Christopher North, thus describes the evening on which Burns appeared at his father's farm:—"All the farmers in the parish had read the poet's then published works, and were anxious to see him. They were all asked to meet him at a late dinner, and the signal of his arrival was to be a white sheet attached to a pitchfork, and put on the top of a corn-stack in the barn-yard. The parish is a beautiful amphitheater, with the Clyde winding through it—Wellbrae Hill to the west, Tinto Hill and the Culter Fells to the south, and the pretty, green, conical hill, Quothquan Law, to the east. My father's stack-yard, lying in the centre, was seen from every house in the parish. At length Burns arrived, mounted on a borrowed pownie. Instantly were seen the farmers issuing from their houses, and converging to the point of meeting. A glorious evening, or rather night, which borrowed something from the morning, followed, and the conversation of the poet confirmed and increased the admiration created by his writings. On the following morning he breakfasted with a large party at the next farm-house, tenanted by James Stodart; . . . he took lunch with a large party at the bank in Carnwath, and rode into Edinburgh that evening on the pownie, which he returned to the owner in a few days afterwards by John Samson, the brother of the immortal Tam."—From "Robert Burns," by PRINCIPAL SHAIRP.

Gelegenheit und Vollbringen

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

TROTZ der Tatsache, daß jedermann Gelegenheiten scheinbar mehr versäumt als alles andere, gibt es doch niemand, dem sich nicht immer wieder neue Gelegenheiten bieten. Eine Gelegenheit folgt der andern. Genau dieselbe Gelegenheit, die man unbeachtet hat vorübergehen lassen, kehrt vielleicht nie wieder; aber Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, gibt uns beständig neue Gelegenheiten.

Das unendliche Gemüt spendet eine allen Menschen zur Verfügung stehende Fülle von erleuchtenden Gedanken; und „wie der Mensch denkt, so ist er", schreibt Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 166 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift". Wer kann, da des Menschen Denken seine Erfahrung bestimmt, sich von Rechts wegen beklagen, daß sich ihm keine neuen Gelegenheiten bieten, Gedanken zu entfalten? Das oben erwähnte Lehrbuch führt weiter aus: „Die Hingabe des Gedankens an ein ehrliches, großes Werk macht dieses Werk möglich" (S. 199). Da alle Menschen richtig denken können, können alle den Weg des Vollbringens gehen. Offenbar ist also jeder unwürdige Gedanke eine verlorene Gelegenheit, recht zu denken.

Hieraus folgt auch, daß weder Gelegenheit noch Vollbringen eine Frage des Zufalls oder des Glücks ist. Die Hände in den Schoß legen und müßig darauf warten, daß eine Gelegenheit ins Haus gelaufen komme oder auf den Wellen des Glücks hineingetragen werde, hat noch nie den Fortschritt gefördert. Obwohl immer Gelegenheit vorhanden ist, muß sie doch erkannt und willkommen geheißen werden, ehe sie die Schwelle unseres Denkens überschreitet. Oft kommt sie unangekündigt und erscheint vielleicht in ungewohntem Gewande. Ein gerechtes Gebet um Weisheit zeigt uns jedoch, wo eine Gelegenheit unser harrt; und das demütige Verlangen, wahrhaft zu dienen im Verein mit dem aufrichtigen Bestreben, möglichst vielen Menschen möglichst viel Gutes zu tun, führt die Gelegenheit zu dem nächsten Schritt, dem Vollbringen. Das Verlangen, daß das Gute allen zuteil werde, verbürgt an sich den Erfolg; denn es stimmt mit Gottes Plan unmittelbar überein und ist von der göttlichen Liebe gesegnet.

Nicht selten wird ein würdiges Unternehmen aufgeschoben, weil wir in der gegebenen Lage nicht die geeigneten Mittel finden, es vollständig durchzuführen. Aber eine Gelegenheit ist immer vorhanden, und dadurch, daß wir sie so gut wie möglich nützen, bereiten wir uns für den nächsten Schritt vor. Ein berühmter Künstler pflegte die sich ihm bietenden Gegenstände sofort aufzuzeichnen. Eines seiner jetzt allgemein bewunderten Werke soll er, als er nach jahrelangem Suchen plötzlich in einer Gruppe die gewünschten Vorbilder fand, zuerst auf einen Faßdeckel gezeichnet haben. In der Beschreibung seines eigenen Lebens erzählt ein großer Staatsmann, daß er einmal, als er unvorbereitet eine wichtige öffentliche Erklärung abzugeben hatte, in aller Eile eine wirkungsvolle Abhandlung schreiben konnte, die er aus Bemerkungen zusammenstellte, die er früher zu verschiedenen Zeiten und unter verschiedenen Umständen auf Zettelchen geschrieben hatte,—eine Abhandlung, die vorsichtige Denker als die beste bezeichneten, die er bis dahin geschrieben hatte. Hätte der Künstler günstigere Umstände oder eine befriedigendere Ausstattung abgewartet, um sein Gemälde zu beginnen, so hätte die Welt wohl nie das Meisterstück bekommen, dessen sie sich heute erfreut. Hätte der Staatsmann nicht die Augenblicke aufs beste genützt und seine Eindrücke und Schlußfolgerungen niedergeschrieben, so hätte seine Abhandlung ihren vollen Zweck wohl nicht erreicht. Paulus und Silas warteten vor alters nicht den Tagesanbruch und ihre Befreiung aus dem Stock ab, um Gott für Seine unendliche Güte zu loben, sondern um Mitternacht und aus der Gefängniszelle erreichte ihre Danksagung das allhörende Gemüt, und sie wurden befreit.

Solange ein Hindernis als ein Stein des Anstoßes angesehen wird, ist man entsprechend weniger fähig, es zu überwinden. Aber die größten Schwierigkeiten bieten zuweilen die größten Gelegenheiten. Oft braucht man nur einen Schritt höher zu gehen, um aus einem Stein des Anstoßes einen Schrittstein zu machen. Wächst das Hindernis berghoch an, so sind vielleicht viele Schritte aufwärts erforderlich. Man vergesse aber nicht, daß die erreichte Bergesspitze eine um so erhabenere Aussicht gewährt, je höher sie ist.

In ihrem Gedichte „Weide meine Schafe" (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 397; Gedichte, S. 14) legt Mrs. Eddy die christlich-wissenschaftliche Haltung dar:

„Hirte mein, zeige mir, wie ich soll geh'n
Uber die steilen, die einsamen Höh'n,
Wie ich wohl sammeln, wie säen ich kann,
Wie deine Schafe ich weiden!"

Bei ihrem täglichen Streben lernen die Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft bald erkennen, daß es von größter Wichtigkeit ist, „wie" sie gehen. Es kommt nicht so sehr darauf an, wo wir sind, als wie wir denken. Und wir können sicher sein, daß wir nicht irregehen werden, wenn wir darauf achten, wie wir gehen und uns an die führende Hand Gottes halten. Der Schüler, der bedacht ist, eine Gelegenheit aufs beste zu nützen, erkennt auch, daß es ebenso wichtig ist, zu wissen, wie er nicht nur sammeln sondern auch säen soll. Empfangen und geben sind Teilhaber im Geschäftshause Gelegenheit, und ihr Gewinn wächst durch Zusammenschluß. Durch wissenschaftliches Denken bietet jede Erfahrung eine Gelegenheit, von der „Frucht des Geistes" zu sammeln, die nach Paulus „Liebe, Freude, Friede, Geduld, Freundlichkeit, Gütigkeit, Glaube, Sanftmut, Keuschheit" ist, und die zum Segen aller, mit denen wir in Berührung kommen, wiederum gesät werden muß. Gottes Güte ist allumfassend, und Seine Gaben stehen allen zur Verfügung.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Bridge at the Draw

This episode, which may be called the Tale of Two Cities, occurred at a time when most of the people now alive were still waiting to be born. In those days the Charles River, between Boston and Cambridge, was as yet unimproved; but improvement was in sight, for preparations were afoot for the erection of the Harvard Bridge. Symptomatic of the age is the admiration with which we simple folk then regarded that lamentable structure, a marvel (it seemed to us) of power and grace.

To understand such a feeling, one must be familiar with what had gone before; and that can never be conceived by one who has not seen and smelt it. No wonder the sun so often veiled its face. The bridge (the old bridge), on which the poet stood at midnight, appeared at its best at that hour—or, I should say, an hour earlier, before the moon had risen over the city. Nothing but a causeway with a draw in the middle, it was saved from criticism by its lack of pretentions. Cambridge's only communication with Boston, or (as a Cantabrigian would put it) Boston's only communication with Cambridge, was afforded by that causeway and interrupted by that draw. Frequent and long were the interruptions. Judging from them, one would have inferred an almost ceaseless flood of commerce surging to and fro on the river; whereas all that one could actually see in the course of a day was a half-dozen scows, a tug and a barge or two. My own theory is that the draw-keeper had other functions, perhaps in distance parts of the city; having once opened the passage, he would put it out of his mind and turn his thoughts and steps to some remoter and doubtless more important duty. Meanwhile continuity lay broken and the two cities could only gaze wistfully at each other like Hero and Leander, from far-off shores. "Traffic" (as we had not yet learned to call it) was divided, not Gallic-wise into three parts, but into two. Little by little a long line of carts, drays, carriages, and pedestrians would collect on either side, and, at the end of each procession, a little red horse-car. Then happened what eventually did happen every time: the keeper returned, the Hellespont was closed, the opposing caravans once more made contact, and the stream grew together again like the segments of a severed snake.

The above-mentioned little red horse-cars were our rapid transit. (One of my contemporaries says "green," another says "yellow": I therefore stick to red.) Between Harvard Square in Cambridge and Bowdoin Square in Boston they laboriously plodded, generally stuffed to the bursting-point with aging passengers. In winter-time a pitchforkfull of hay on the floor was their sole luxury. At all seasons, but oftenest in the cold ones (autumn, winter and spring), the vehicle, during its transit, would contrive to leave the rails and run bumpety-bump over the cobble-stones. . . . Sometimes this welcome interlude would continue for several blocks. In many cases, indeed, the track was not regained until a halt had been called, all passengers ordered outside, and the stoutest and boldest of them had lent a hand in lifting the car back to its lost pathway. Impatient youths, vowing that it was shorter to walk, would relinquish the benefit of their fares and entrust themselves to their unaided legs, But it did them no good in the long run; the car would always overhaul them at the draw.—CHARLES HALL GRANDGENT, in "The New World."

Night

Night rose despite the sunset's blazing bars;
Rose higher, and, at last, achieved the stars.

F. L. SALISBURY.

Opportunity and Achievement

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DESPITE the fact that everybody has seemingly lost more of opportunity than of any other one thing, no one is ever without fresh opportunity. Opportunity follows opportunity. The identical one that has passed unheeded may not be recovered, but God, divine Mind, is constantly offering renewed opportunity.

Infinite Mind holds within the reach of all an abundance of inspiring thoughts; and as Mary Baker Eddy says on page 166 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "As a man thinketh, so is he." Since his thinking is the determining factor in his experience, who can justly complain of being without fresh mental opportunities? The above-mentioned textbook further points out that "the devotion of thought to an honest achievement makes the achievement possible" (p. 199). As all can think correctly, so all can travel the road of achievement. Obviously, then, every unworthy thought represents a lost opportunity to think aright.

It follows also that neither opportunity nor achievement is a question of chance or fortune. Folding the hands and idly waiting for opportunity to walk into the front door, or to be carried in on the tide of fortune, never did anything to promote progress. Although opportunity is always at hand, it requires recognition and welcome before it crosses our mental threshold. Often it comes unannounced and may appear in unfamiliar guise. A righteous prayer for wisdom, however, reveals to us where opportunity waits; and an humble desire for true service, accompanied by an earnest effort to do the greatest good to the greatest number, carries opportunity on to the next step of achievement. The desire for universal good insures its own success; for it coincides directly with God's plan and is blessed of divine Love.

Not infrequently a worthy undertaking is deferred because we do not find in the situation before us adequate means for its full accomplishment. But always some opportunity is at hand, and by making the most of it we are preparing for the next advance. A famous artist was accustomed to sketch his subjects as soon as they presented themselves. It is said that one of his works, now universally admired, was originally sketched on the cover of a barrel, when, after years of searching, he came suddenly upon a group that furnished the desired models. In his autobiography a great statesman relates that on one occasion when he needed to make an important public statement on short notice, he was able quickly to prepare an effective article from notes previously made on bits of paper at various times under varying circumstances, an article that was considered by careful thinkers to be the best he had written up to that time. If the artist had waited for more favorable circumstances or more satisfactory equipment to begin his painting, the world might not have the masterpiece as it is completed today. If the statesman had not made the most of moments in recording his impressions and conclusions, his thesis might not have accomplished its full purpose. In ancient days Paul and Silas did not wait for daybreak and release from the stocks before singing praises to God for His infinite goodness, but from the prison cell at midnight their thanksgiving reached the all-hearing Mind, and their freedom was achieved.

As long as an obstacle is regarded as a stumblingblock, the ability to surmount it is proportionably lessened; but the greatest difficulties sometimes offer the biggest opportunities. Oftentimes all that is needed to make a stepping-stone of a stumblingblock is to take a higher step. If the obstacle assumes the proportions of a mountain, many upward steps may be required; but let it be remembered that the higher the summit the grander the outlook it affords when reached.

In her poem "Feed My Sheep" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 397; Poems, p. 14), Mrs. Eddy points out the Christianly scientific attitude:

"Shepherd, show me how to go
O'er the hillside steep,
How to gather, how to sow,—
How to feed Thy sheep."

In their daily endeavors, students of Christian Science soon learn that "how" they go is of the first importance. It matters not so much where we are, as how we are thinking. And we may be sure that if we are mindful of how we go, holding to the guiding hand of God, we shall not go astray. The student recognizes, too, that in order to make the most of any opportunity, it is important to know how to sow as well as how to gather. Getting and giving are partners in the firm of opportunity, and their fruitage increases through association. By scientific mental processes every experience affords an opportunity to gather of "the fruit of the Spirit," which Paul defined as "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," to be sown in turn for the benefit of all with whom we come in contact. God's goodness is universal, and His gifts are available to all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Rising Wind

The choppy morning meant nothing; but we had a day after it which set Peeples to thinking. There was a sunset that day, the most colorful and gorgeous sunset that I can recall in northern waters. It properly belonged to the tropics, to the Caribbean Sea, among the Virgin Islands, say, with high-circling western hills to bring the magic colors into being. It was an iridescent sea, its surface shimmering to the reflected lights of half a dozen solid colors and a dozen mixtures, shades and tints from above and around the setting sun. The colors were blending and separating and blending again in one vast brilliant background against the western horizon. A dull copper outlasted all other colors. The copper began to flame ere yet the sun had gone down. The flaming copper was the last color of all to be reflected on the dark-blue sea. A perfectly smooth sea, but not motionless. There was a long, slow, noticeable heave to it. Peeples studied sea and sky for quite a while.

"There's been a . . . breeze somewheres or there's one coming—probably coming. Ought to be a wind sometime tomorrow," ventured Peeples at last.

Tomorrow came, and Peeples was disappointed. Fishermen do not give three cheers when a storm happens along, but he had made a prediction and it had not been fulfilled. . . . Next day came. Nothing out of the ordinary was showing in the early morning when we turned out for breakfast. Peeples took his station in the pulpit, the lookouts went aloft, the regular helmsman took the wheel, the vessel was headed in toward shoal water. Before long her bowsprit began to scoop under. A heavy swell was making. . . . There was something else, more than just the swell. Wind was on the way.

Peepies ordered her gaff topsail clewed up and then her jib taken in. The mainsail was next reefed. That was about half-past nine in the morning. At ten o'clock the wind was coming. Within a few minutes it jumped from thirty to at least eighty miles an hour. It blew so for four hours from the southwest. . . . Before it would be too late, Peeples had ordered her reefed mainsail and her jumbo taken off altogether. That left her under her foresail only. Two reefs were quickly taken in the foresail. A two-reefed foresail is the next thing to bare poles on a fishing schooner. No fisherman will come to bare poles if he can avoid it. A small patch of sail helps wonderfully in the handling of a vessel in an emergency; and it was all shoal water under our lee and we might by and by have to work her into a greater depth.—J. B. CONNOLLY, in "The Book of the Gloucester Fisherman."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

NEBRASKA WINS MOST PLACES

Places 28 Athletes in Missouri Valley I. A. C. Finals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—University of Nebraska appeared to have the edge in the qualifying rounds of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Conference meet at the Nebraska Stadium, Friday, with 28 men qualifying for the finals. University of Kansas qualified 18 men, University of Missouri and Iowa State College each 10, University of Oklahoma five, and Kansas State Agricultura' College four. Nebraska did not make as good a showing as was hoped for in the sprints, but came back strong in the javelin and 440-yard dash, where the Scarlet and Cream landed three places.

One Conference record was broken by two athletes. J. A. Bausch '31 of Kansas made a new mark in the 16-pound shotput, when he sent it 48ft 10½in., displacing the record of Doss Richardson of Missouri made in 1926 at 47ft. 2 22-25in. H. M. Rhea '32, Nebraska, made 48ft. 7in.

One of the surprises of the afternoon was the failure of J. P. Carman of Oklahoma to qualify in the 220-yard low hurdles. He was one of the champions of 1929. Rhea of Nebraska made 187ft. 10¼in. in the javelin preliminaries.

Another surprise which helped Nebraska was the placing of R. A. Rogers '32 and W. D. Currier '31 in the 440-yard dash. N. T. Fuhlrod '32 was the only 440-yard event man that Nebraska expected to place. In addition to Rhea, Nebraska placed S. T. Hokuf '32 and E. E. Faytinger '31 in the javelin. The summary:

120-Yard High Hurdles

First Heat—Won by M. R. Soults '31, Iowa State; W. B. Lamson '31, Nebraska, second; Merl White, Nebraska, third. Time—15.3s.

Second Heat—Won by R. F. Hager '31, Iowa State; J. P. Carman '30, Oklahoma, second; C. O. Thompson '31, Nebraska, third; Time—15.1s.

100-Yard Dash

First Heat—Won by J. F. Klaner '32, Kansas; K. P. Wells '32, Iowa State, second; O. R. Welch '32, Missouri, third. Time—10s.

Second Heat—Won by R. W. Sickle '31, Kansas; G. L. Smutney '32, Nebraska, second; H. R. Meier '30, Iowa State, third. Time—10s.

440-Yard Dash

First Heat—Won by N. T. Fuhlrodt '32, Nebraska; H. K. Hursley '30, Missouri, second; R. A. Rogers '32, Nebraska, third. Time—51.7s.

Second Heat—Won by R. A. Dills '31, Missouri; C. A. Ulfers '32, Missouri, second; W. D. Currier '31, Nebraska, third. Time—50.6s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles

First Heat—Won by O. R. Welch '32, Missouri; W. B. Lamson '31, Nebraska, second; E. D. Smith '31, Iowa State, third. Time—25s.

Second Heat—Won by H. R. Meier '30, Iowa State; C. W. King '30, Missouri, second; C. O. Thompson '30, Nebraska, third. Time—24.8s.

220-Yard Dash

First Heat—Won by J. F. Klaner '32, Kansas; K. P. Wells '32, Iowa State, second; G. L. Smutney '32, Nebraska, third. Time—21.8s.

Second Heat—Won by H. R. Meier '30, Iowa State; C. W. King '30, Missouri, second; H. E. Eller '30, Nebraska, third. Time—21.5s.

880-Yard Run

First Heat—Won by R. P. Ostegaard '32, Nebraska; Fullerton, Kansas, second; W. W. More '32, Oklahoma, third. Time—2m. 1.1s.

Second Heat—Won by H. S. Miller '30, Kansas State; R. L. Swartz '31, Missouri, second; L. U. Hinshaw '30, Kansas, third. Time—1m. 59.8s.

Discus Throw—Melvin Thornhill '31, Kansas, 145ft. 1¾in.; W. E. Ward, Kansas, 142ft. 1in.; J. A. Bausch '31, Kansas, 132ft. 9in.; E. J. Walton '32, Kansas, 130ft.; G. D. Hitch '31, Iowa State, 125ft. 7½in.; F. J. Bausch '32, Kansas, 123ft. 3in.; S. M. Hokuf '32, Nebraska, 120ft. 7in.; D. W. Eisenhart '31, Nebraska, 113ft. 5in.; C. M. Justice '31, Nebraska, 110ft. 1in.; C. H. Rowley '31, Nebraska, 108ft. 4½in. (All qualified.)

Running Broad Jump—Coburn Tomson '31, Nebraska, 23ft. 8½in.; Gray, Nebraska, 23ft. 5in.; Clifford Mell '32, Oklahoma, 22ft. 6in.; G. W. Craig '32, Nebraska, 22ft. 2in.; H. A. Hedge '32, Nebraska, 22ft.; M. H. Hodges '32, Kansas, 21ft.; Bliss, Kansas, 21ft. 6½in.; E. H. McGuire '31, Missouri, 21ft. 1in.; Cotham, Missouri, 20ft. 1in. (All qualified.)

Javelin Throw—H. A. Hokuf '32, Nebraska, 189ft. 7¾in.; H. M. Rhea '32, Nebraska, 187ft. 10¼in.; E. E. Faytinger '31, Nebraska, 186ft. 6¾in.; J. A. Bausch '31, Kansas, 178ft. 4½in.; E. J. Walton '32, Kansas, 170ft. 9¾in.; E. C. Livingston '31, Kansas State, 168ft. 3½in.; R. W. Bell '32, Nebraska, 155ft. 6in.; E. H. McGuire '31, Missouri, 140ft.; Melvin Thornhill '31, Kansas, 139ft. 8in. (all qualified).

16-Pound Shotput—J. A. Bausch '31, Kansas, 48ft. 10½in. (new record); H. M. Rhea '32, Nebraska, 48ft. 7in.; Ralph Rider '31, Oklahoma, 46ft. 10¾in.; Melvin Thornhill '31, Kansas, 44ft. 5in.; F. J. Bausch '32, Kansas, 41ft. 7in.; S. M. Hokuf '32, Nebraska, 40ft. 11in.; H. O. Conkrite '32, Kansas Aggies, 40ft. 7in.; W. E. Ward, Kansas, 40ft. 3in.; C. M. Justice '31, Nebraska, 39ft. 3in.; C. H. Rowley '31, Nebraska, 29ft. 2in.

Oklahoma Lads in Tennis Finals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb,—The individual tennis championship contest went into an all-University of Oklahoma final at the Lincoln Tennis Club, Friday, in the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association meet.

MISSOURI VALLEY INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

SINGLES—First Round

H. C. Thurman '30, Oklahoma, defeated B. H. Dean '32, Kansas State, 6—0, 6—3.
M. K. Robbins '30, Iowa State, defeated Theodore O'Leary, Kansas, 6—0, 6—2.
L. W. Runkle '30, Oklahoma, defeated Kermit Silverwood '30, Kansas State, 6—2, 7—5.
J. L. McMurphy '30, Iowa State, defeated P. H. Mahood '31, Nebraska, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Semifinal Round

L. W. Runkle '30, Oklahoma, defeated J. L. McMurphy '30, Iowa State, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1.
H. C. Thurman '30, Oklahoma, defeated M. K. Robbins '30, Iowa State, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Arnold 16, Worcester P. I. 10.
Boston College 4, Manhattan 1.
Conn. State 11, Maine 4.
Georgetown 8, Providence 7.
Kansas State 3, Nebraska 1.
Luther 3, Notre Dame 2.
New York (AL) 20, West Point 2.
Oklahoma 15, Iowa State 7.
Pennsylvania 3, Harvard 0.
St. John's 16, Catholic 4.
St. Olaf 10, Carleton 0.
Syracuse 6, Colgate 2.
Vermont 7, Springfield 0.
Washington 4, Mt. St. Mary's 1.
Western 3, Knox 7.

NOTRE DAME WINS MEET

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Netting 69 points, University of Notre Dame crashed its way to victory under the floodlights of Marquette University's Stadium at the annual central intercollegiate track meet held here Friday night. Michigan State College was second, with 36 points, and Marquette was third, with 33.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Missions 6, Seattle 0.
San Francisco 4, Oakland 0.
Los Angeles 3, Sacramento 2.
Portland 12, Hollywood 11.

Cup Defenders Will Have Some Thirty-Three Races

Preliminary to Selecting One of the Four Candidates for the Honor of Meeting Shamrock V Next September

ENGAGEMENTS OF CUP DEFENDERS

June 11-12, Glen Cove.....New York Y. C.
June 16-18, Oyster Bay.Seawanhaka-Cor.Y.C.
June 20, New London.....Exhibition
June 23-25, Newport.....Eastern Y.C.
July 7-19, Newport.....Observation Races
August 1-9, Cruise.....New York Y. C.
August 20-30, Newport....Official trial races
Sept. 13-25, Newport....America's Cup races

The acceptance of the invitation of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for a series of races off Oyster Bay, at least by several of the managers of the big class J yachts, increases the season's schedule for the cup defenders to something like 33 races before the big series starts in September. Even the most ardent manager could not ask for many more opportunities to test out the relative ability of his boat against rivals of known worth. Nor can the backers of the quartet complain that they had no chance of seeing their racing investments under sail in home or near-by waters. In fact, it is understood that the Oyster Bay races have been arranged for the benefit of the members of many of these syndicates living, during the summer at least, within a comparatively short distance of the old-time yachting port, while the three races at Newport late in June are frankly in recognition of those who have financed the Boston boat, the Yankee.

The first race on June 11 will be exclusively for the cup yachts and it looks as if three of them would come to the line, the Enterprise, Weetamoe and Whirlwind, the Yankee remaining in Marblehead until just before the Harvard-Yale regatta when all four will be anchored at the mouth of the Thames. The first race therefore of the Boston yacht will be under her own club colors off Newport.

The race on June 12 will be the seventy-ninth annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club, which, next to the cruise, is the oldest fixture in American yachting. It was a singular coincidence that this initial event of the premier club sailed in New York harbor on July 17, 1845, and won by D. L. Suydam's Cygnet, was only two days before Boston's first regatta held at Nahant, and won by B. C. Clark's Raven. This latter event, however, was an impromptu affair, as Boston did not have an organized yacht club until 21 years later.

The two races at Glen Cove will start just before noon with the warning gun at 11.40 a. m. daylight time. The course for both is likely to be that used by the three cup defenders, Reliance, Constitution and Columbia, in their first races 27 years ago. In the first races for the Resolute, Vanitie and Defiance in 1914 the starts were off Great Captain's Island.

The warning gun for all three races by the Eastern Yacht Club off Newport on June 23, 24 and 25 will be at 11 a. m., daylight time, with the preparatory at 11:05 and the start at 11:10. While the starts will be near Brenton's Reef Lightship, it will not be used as a mark, but a red flagged buoy will be dropped for the other end of the line. The courses, 30 miles in length, will be alternately windward and leeward, and triangular. Yachts are warned to keep outside the fish traps off the Narragansett shore and to leave government marks on the proper hand unless used as marks of the course.

Details for the observation and trial races are being perfected at the New York Yacht Club, and within a few days an official chart of the course from the new starting buoy nine miles southeast of Brenton's Reef Lightship will be issued, together with the conditions governing both the trials and the cup races. This is likely to be the only document published or approved by the club.

It is quite probable that a fifth member will be added to the Committee on Selection, which is now composed of W. Butler Duncan, Secretary George A. Cormack, William A. W. Stewart and I. Townsend Irvin, and it is more than likely that a Boston member of the club will be chosen.

As the yachts in the observation and trial races will be matched in pairs, it is probable that the committee will find it necessary to divide its activities and will follow the yachts in fast motorboats.

What method of sizing up the relative abilities of the four candidates and arriving at a decision as to the one best qualified to meet the Shamrock V, is not known; but it is understood that speed alone by any one yacht will not suffice unless it be so pronounced as to make it an outstanding feature. In other words the yachts will be judged not only on their positions at the finish, but on the performances on all points of sailing and especially on the relative abilities of their crews. A yacht might, therefore, win a majority of the observation and trial races; but, if her skipper misjudged the start, tried to force the port tack and flagrantly disregarded the new rule as to "risk of collision," his boat might be set aside for a trifle slower but better-managed craft. Ten years ago the Resolute was selected over the Vanitie because her rigging seemed stronger, as that on the Gardner boat was continually giving way. The committee had several anxious days during the cup races after the defender broke down in the first race and lost the second on a fluke, but with the score 2 down and 3 to sail, Charles Francis Adams drove the Resolute to three straight wins and kept the cup.

Oregon Track Team Beats Washington

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—Ralph A. Hill '31, star University of Oregon miler, astonished athletic enthusiasts of the entire Pacific Coast Conference when he swung around Rufus W. Kiser '30, fast University of Washington runner, and sprinted to the tape to set a new world's intercollegiate record. Hills' time was 4m. 12.4s., thus shattering the mark established in 1913 by John Paul Jones of Cornell of 4m. 14.4s. Kiser, former holder of the Pacific Coast record, led almost to the finish.

This was but the beginning of a remarkable victory over the University of Washington. This is the first win Oregon has taken from its northern rival in over 10 years. The final score of the meet was Oregon 69 1-3, Washington 61 2-3.

H. Tyrell Lowry '31, Oregon sprinter, sprang another upset when he defeated Crosby Pendleton '31, Washington, in the 100-yard event. Pendleton was an easy favorite before the meet.

Oregon won a total of nine first places as against five for Washington. Lowry of Oregon was high point man of the day with 13 to his credit. S. E. Anderson '30, Washington hurdle star, was second high point man of the meet with 10. Hill, Oregon miler, besides breaking the record in the mile placed second in the half-mile event to account for 8 points.

The Washington freshmen defeated the Oregon freshmen 81 to 41 in the second part of the dual meet.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE PLAN IS APPROVED

BERLIN (AP) — The International Olympic Committee has approved the proposal of the Los Angeles group to build an Olympic village to house the athletes in the 1932 games, but paused over the idea of cafeteria food service.

The committee, unfamiliar with American habits, voiced misgivings over the idea of self-service.

"Would it not lower the dignity of the athletes to ask them to stand in line for meals?" they asked. Their misunderstanding was smoothed away finally with the explanation that even wealthy Americans eat at cafeterias.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Shreveport 6, Dallas 5.
Fort Worth 1, Wichita Falls 0.
Houston 5, Beaumont 2.
Waco 9, San Antonio 2.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Atlanta 3, Little Rock 1.
Memphis 8, Birmingham 4.
New Orleans at Nashville (postponed).
Mobile at Chattanooga (postponed).

WESTERN LEAGUE

St. Joseph 5, Oklahoma City 1.
Wichita 10, Topeka 5.
Omaha 6, Pueblo 2.
Denver 9, Des Moines 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Reading 8, Jersey City 7.
Newark 3, Baltimore 1.
Montreal 4, Rochester 3.
Buffalo 14, Toronto 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Milwaukee 7, Minneapolis 6.
Kansas City 16, St. Paul 11.
Columbus 7, Toledo 5.
Louisville 10, Indianapolis 0.

WHIRLWIND'S MAST STEPPED AT 2 A. M.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEPONSET, Mass.—The mast of the Whirlwind, last of the four America's Cup defense candidates to be rigged, was stepped at 2 a. m. today at the yards of George Lawley & Son Corp., here, with comparative ease. A temporary rigging was set up which will be supplemented by airplane wire shrouds, runners and backstays.

The Whirlwind is equipped with three sets of spreaders and two struts at the top of the mast, also pennants for her shrouds and spreaders. She is the only one of the yachts to carry a permanent backstay which is of heavy wire and can be set up or slackened by an ingenious device. It is expected that in her early trials she will carry a double head rig and which may be substituted by a single head rig which has been designed more or less for experimental purposes. The yacht is to have an unusually large Genoa jib which leads very far aft with short mast fast to a cleat abreast of the wheel.

Before stepping the mast 15 additional tons of inside ballast were taken on and when the big stick was installed, the weight brought the yacht much nearer to its designed line, but there is still about 10 inches of underbody showing beneath the white topsides.

The Whirlwind is expected to be fully rigged by Thursday and she will start for City Island in tow of her tender Twister. On the way to Long Island Sound she may take a brief trial sail. The yacht will be moored at Glen Cove until she goes on exhibition with her three rivals at the mouth of the Thames River, New London, during the Harvard-Yale regatta.

ORIENT OLYMPICS START WITH PARADE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—The Ninth Far Eastern Olympic Games were inaugurated at noon amidst impressive ceremonies, although the honorary president, Prince Chichibu, was unable to be present because he is now in Korea. For the first time Indians were included among the 500 Japanese, Chinese and Filipino participants. Indians objected vociferously against flying the Union Jack instead of the Indian Nationalist flag. This was settled by flying the Indian Viceroy's flag everywhere except over the Indians' headquarters, where the Viceroy's and Nationalist flags, sewn back to back, are now flying. Incidentally only one Stars and Stripes was flown, the Filipino flag floating everywhere else.

Western sports and the Anglo-Saxon ideas of sportsmanship in the Far East show remarkable development during the past three decades. It is quite likely that several records may fall in the present games, but the sportsmanship shown is considered even more significant.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Cornell 6, Colgate 5.
Harvard 5, New Hampshire 2.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Colgate 4, Syracuse 3.
Harvard 5, Brown 2.

UNITED STATES CUP TEAM WINS

Defeats Mexico—Tennis Players Sail Soon to Compete in Europe

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States Davis Cup team earned the right to invade Europe Friday as its dashing young doubles pair of Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn scored a clean-cut, straight-set victory over Mexico's best combination.

Playing almost faultless tennis, Allison and Van Ryn beat Manuel Llano and Alfonso Unda, 6—0, 6—1, 6—3, giving the United States a 3 to 0 lead in its tie with Mexico and unchallenged supremacy in the American zone.

Two Matches Left

The two matches remaining to be played are mere formality.

George Martin Lott Jr. of Chicago is scheduled to meet 20-year-old Ricardo Tapia, who came within inches of upsetting Allison Thursday in a five-set match, while Allison is to oppose Ignacio de la Borbolla.

With the victory already won, however, it seemed probable that other members of the American team would be given the opportunity of gaining match experience.

The match Friday was a story of hard smashing play at the net by the American pair. Time and again they captured the forecourt from the Mexicans to put them on the defensive.

Starting with a rush, the light-haired Texas youth and the dark-haired East Orange (N. J.) boy, Van Ryn, tore through the first two games without the loss of a point. In all, the Mexicans gained only five points in the entire first set.

Llano Shows Good Play

Unda was unsteady and netted frequently. As the match progressed, however, Llano, captain of his team and a veteran of six Davis Cup campaigns, settled down to fine play.

In the fourth game of the second set he scored three clean placements from the net to give Mexico its first game.

The Latins were playing far better tennis as the final chapter started.

Van Ryn and Allison exhibited almost faultless team play throughout the 22 games, which required less than 40 minutes to complete. Calling the doubtful shots, they wasted little effort.

Time and again throughout the match Allison smashed so forcibly from the net that the ball bounced far over the Mexicans' heads to land outside the backstop. Van Ryn's best shot was a cross-court smash or half volley which landed unanswerably among the spectators.

Only in the third set did Llano and Unda seriously attempt to challenge the Americans' supremacy at the net. Exciting and extended rapid-fire interchanges often resulted, but the Latins were no match for the close-range fast play of Allison and Van Ryn.

Cricketers Take to Field in Lounge Suits and Soft Hats

ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

(Leaders)

	W	L	(First Innings) Led	Abandoned Be- hind	No re- sult	Pts
Lancashire	4	0	1	0	0	37
Warwickshire	2	0	2	1	0	29
Surrey	1	0	0	4	1	24
Nottinghamshire	2	1	1	0	0	21
Glamorganshire	0	1	3	1	0	18
Kent	2	1	0	0	0	16

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An interesting addition was made to cricket's unrivaled collection of curiosities Friday when in a perfectly serious first-class match Nottinghamshire, team holders of the English intercounty championship, took the field in lounge suits and soft hats—two even wore overcoats—whilst Capt. A. W. Carr bowled the ball that Alec Kennedy, Hampshire batsman, tapped to the boundary without anyone attempting to intercept it. Then everyone went home. This quaint performance occurred because when play was concluded on the second day after a half hour's extra time the scores of both teams were identical and Hampshire needed one run for victory by five wickets. Said run duly arrived the next day in the farcical circumstances described, scores being Nottinghamshire 69 and 226, Hampshire 125 and 174 for five wickets. High scorers were W. W. Whysall 51 for Nottinghamshire, G. H. Brown 41 for Hampshire.

The popular undefeated Australian tourists, in England with the set purpose of defeating the Motherland in the test match series this summer, followed up their searching test against the Marylebone Cricket Club, which ended in a draw, by beating Derbyshire by 10 wickets at Derby. The big features of the clash were a fine century by W. H. Ponsford in the visitors' first knock and the brilliant spin bowling by the tall left-hander, P. M. Hornibrook, who took six wickets for 61 runs in the county's first innings and six for 82 in the second. Derbyshire batted first for 215 and the Anzacs, in reply, hit 348.

For the first time since the tour started the Australians opened their innings with a good stand for a first wicket. Ponsford and Archibald Jackson put 127 on the scoreboard before being separated, Ponsford contributing 131 and Jackson 63.

Other Australian scores were Bradman 44, Kipsax 25, Richardson 16, McCabe 5, Fairfax 20, Oldfield 14, Hurwood 15, Hornibrook 2 not out and Wall 0. With Hornibrook in such splendid bowling form the home batsmen could not settle down in the second innings and all were dismissed for 181, leaving their opponents in need of 49 runs, which were obtained by the first Australian pair, Ponsford and Jackson.

The match at Cardiff, where Lancashire defeated Glamorganshire by 171 runs, seemed to be all Tyldesley, for Ernest, bearer of that renowned North County surname, made two centuries—109 in the first innings and 108 not out in the second—and Richard Tyldesley, incidentally, no relation to Ernest, took seven wickets for 30 runs in the Welshmen's second innings. Glamorganshire totaled 219 and 136 against Lancashire's 293 and 233 for two wickets declared.

Warwickshire and Surrey, now second and third in the standing, played a drawn game at the Oval where the pendulum swung first in favor of the visitors and then in favor of the home side. Warwickshire commenced by scoring 318 (the Rev. J. H. Parsons, a clergyman and formerly a professional cricketer, hit 114), then disposed of Surrey for 161. Surrey, however, converted the deficit, 157, into a credit balance of 151 for the loss of only two wickets in the second innings by the time stumps were drawn. A. N. Ducat furnished 104 not out, T. F. Shepherd 103 not out, and J. B. Hobbs 75.

This his been a great season for spin bowlers and A. P. Freeman, one of the cleverest in that variety, gave Nottinghamshire a great deal to think about at Peterborough. The Kentish men, who won by 248, batted first for 193, which was sufficient to give them a lead of 71 in the first innings, then they piled up 377 for eight wickets declared. Northamptonshire was all out in the second venture for 200.

Both of the other county championship matches were drawn, Essex leading Gloucestershire, 286 to 274 in the first innings (sides scored 266 for three declared and 161 for three, respectively, in the second knock) Somersetshire leading Middlesex 338 to 245. Somerset's second innings produced 97 for three.

The game at Bristol afforded remarkable batting display for two men, B. H. Lyon, Gloucestershire, and James O'Connor, Essex, made two centuries in the match, the former 115 and 101 not out and the latter 138 and 120 not out. Neither had done such a thing before.

Outside of the county championship Cambridge University led Leicestershire by 245 for nine wickets against 229; Yorkshire scored 322 and 212 against Sussex's 321 and 157 for five. There was some good batting in these games, but no one scored a century.

SHAUGHNESSY BUYS MINNEAPOLIS CLUB

CHICAGO (AP)—Tom Shaughnessy, former manager of the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League, has purchased the Minneapolis Hockey Club of the American Hockey Association for $60,000.

Shaughnessy in announcing the purchase, said he may either move the club to Chicago or form another American Association club here. If he carries out his plan, the long anticipated "hockey war" threatens to break out between the minor and major league organizations.

BROWNS TAKE THIRD GAME FROM INDIANS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	24	10	.706
Philadelphia	20	12	.625
New York	16	14	.533
Cleveland	17	15	.531
St. Louis	14	18	.438
Chicago	12	17	.414
Detroit	13	21	.382
Boston	12	21	.364

RESULTS FRIDAY

St. Louis 5, Cleveland 4.
Detroit at Chicago (postponed).

St. Louis made it three straight over the Cleveland Indians on Friday to remain at the top of the second division and force the losers to move back into fourth position and let the New York Yankees move up, although Manager Shawkey's team was not scheduled to play. The only other game booked in the American League, that between Detroit and Chicago, was postponed because of the weather.

The Browns staged a rally that netted them two runs in the eighth inning and put them ahead of the Indians. The feature of this comeback was a long triple by Manush, St. Louis left fielder. A brilliant running catch by Fred Schulte in the ninth inning ended the game with the tying run on base. Walter Stewart held the losers to nine scattered hits, while Harder, Jablonowski and Wes Ferrell also held the Browns to nine hits. The score:

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	9	1
Cleveland	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	9	1

Batteries—Stewart and R. Ferrell; Harder, Jablonowski, W. Ferrell and L. Sewell. Losing pitcher—Jablonowski. Umpires—McGowan, Connolly and Van Graflan. Time—1h. 54m.

TO REMOVE SCREEN IN CLEVELAND PARK

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Indians, and the fans too, no longer are going to be penalized by the American League's best park for home run hitters, with the possible exception of Washington.

General Manager Billy Evans and Manager Roger Peckinpaugh have decided to give both their batters and the public an advantage by lowering the towering right field screen. The screen, although only 196 feet from the home plate at the foul line and the nearest in the league, is 45 feet high and has stopped thousands of smashing drives. Ten feet are to be taken off the top in right field, while in right center where it is 340 feet from the plate, the screen will be removed altogether and leave only the 20-foot concrete fence to be cleared.

Evans declared he had no intention of cheapening the home run, but decided Cleveland players and fans ought to be on even terms with other cities. The work will start next week.

PITCHES NO-HIT GAME AT NIGHT

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—Clayton Christiansen pitched a no-hit game to give Lincoln its first victory of the season in the Nebraska State League Friday night, Lincoln defeating Norfolk 13 to 1. This is believed to be the first no-hit game ever pitched in league baseball under electric lights.

MISSOURI ELECTS CARTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Sam C. Carter '30 of Freeburg, Ill., has been elected captain of the 1930 baseball team at University of Missouri. Carter has played shortstop for two years and is one of the most brilliant fielders in the "Big Six" Conference.

ILLINOIS TEAM QUALIFIES 16

Michigan Close to Defenders With 15—Records May Fall Today

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Track and field records were threatened at Dyche Stadium, Evanston, north of here today when one of the finest gatherings of athletes ever seen in the "Big Ten" competed for 16 titles in the thirtieth annual championship games of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. University of Illinois, defending the team title it has won three years consecutively, placed 16 times in the preliminaries; but University of Michigan, its most frequent and formidable rival, placed 15 times and gave promise of more first places. However, much depends on how strong these teams are in the five events in which trials were not held.

Other teams placed as follows: University of Iowa, 14, Ohio State University 13, University of Wisconsin, indoor champion, 11; University of Chicago, 6; Northwestern University 5, University of Minnesota, 4; Indiana University and Purdue University 3 each. The latter have strong entries in the distance runs and one-mile relay in which no eliminations were attempted.

Promise of a fast final in the 100-yard dash was given when G. S. Simpson '30, of Ohio State, the American and National Collegiate record holder, running in the rain, won the second heat easily in 9.7s. T. E. Tolan '31, Michigan, drew away from the field in the last 50 yards of his heat to win relaxed in 9.8s. Tolan's recently accepted world's record of 9.5s. was made without starting blocks and accepted for that reason; yesterday he used starting blocks. Simpson's mark, which was refused international recognition because starting blocks were used is 9.4s.

Simpson, true to form, ran the fastest heat of the 220-yard dash in which he shares the recognized world's record of 20.6s. His time was 21s. which was remarkable as he appeared to coast at the finish. Tolan and J. T. Campbell '32, of Michigan were first in the other heats in 21.8s.

O. J. Martin '30 of Purdue, Conference record holder in the mile and two-mile runs, stayed out of the 880-yard run trials, though he was entered. He was wise in this as he is pretty sure of firsts in the longer distances, and would not go into three races anyhow. The half-mile trials had some very fast entries, and some who will do a lot better in its finals. D. A. Letts '30, Chicago, won the second of three heats in 1m. 56.9s., but none of them sprinted to the finish on account of the soddy track.

Due to the slippery footing, E. L. Gordon '31, the running broad-jump champion from Iowa, failed to come near to his championship mark of 24ft. 1¾in. On all attempts that carried him over 21ft. 11in. he fouled. The best jump of the preliminaries—23ft. 10in.—was made by R. M. Chapman '30 of Michigan. Trials in the pole vault, running high jump, one-mile run, two-mile run, and one-mile relay were not held. The summary:

100-Yard Dash

First Heat—Won by T. E. Tolan '31, Michigan; C. J. Smyth '31, Michigan, second; John Hass '32, Minnesota, third. Time—9.8s.

Second Heat—Won by G. S. Simpson '30, Ohio State; E. M. Useman '32, Illinois, second; A. C. East '31, Chicago, third. Time—9.7s.

220-Yard Dash

First Heat—Won by T. E. Tolan '31, Michigan; K. L. Gordon '31, Indiana, second. Time—21.8s.

Second Heat—Won by G. S. Simpson '30, Ohio State; E. M. Useman '32, Illinois, second. Time—21s.

Third Heat—Won by J. T. Campbell '32, Michigan; N. R. Root '30, Chicago, second. Time—21.8s.

440-Yard Dash

First Heat—Won by Russell Walter '30, Northwestern; C. F. Dickinson '31, Illinois, second. Time—50s.

Second Heat—Won by E. F. Russell '32, Michigan; W. L. Henke '31, Wisconsin, second. Time—50.4s.

Third Heat—Won by Dale A. Seymour '30, Michigan; H. P. Davidson '31, Wisconsin, second. Time—49.9s.

Fourth Heat—Won by P. F. Strother '30, Ohio State; E. C. McAuliffe '32, Northwestern, second. Time—50.2s.

880-Yard Run

First Heat—Won by A. J. Weiseger '31, Minnesota; J. A. Moulton '30, Iowa, second; L. R. Brainerd '31, Chicago, third. Time—1m. 58s.

Second Heat—Won by D. A. Letz '30, Chicago; P. B. Evans '31, Illinois, second; R. P. Beetham '32, Ohio State, third. Time—1m. 56.9s.

Third Heat—Won by F. D. Hays '30, Ohio State; R. R. Wolfe '32, Northwestern, second; S. W. Skowbo '32, Iowa, third. Time—1m. 57.3s.

120-Yard High Hurdles

First Heat—Won by L. H. Sentman '30, Illinois; E. A. Zeise '30, Wisconsin, second. Time—14.7s.

Second Heat—Won by R. A. Rodgers '30, Illinois; R. C. Rockaway '30, Ohio State, second. Time—14.9s.

Third Heat—Won by G. J. Saling '31, Iowa; J. E. Hatfield '31, Indiana, second. Time—15.1s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles

First Heat—Won by G. J. Saling '31, Iowa; R. A. Rodgers '30, Illinois, second. Time—24.7s.

Second Heat—Won by R. C. Rockaway '30, Ohio State; J. A. Cave '31, Illinois, second. Time—24s.

Third Heat—Won by L. H. Sentman '30, Illinois; J. E. Hatfield '31, Indiana, second. Time—24.5s.

Running Broad Jump—R. M. Chapman '30, Michigan; L. H. Sentman '30, Illinois; M. L. Diehl '30, Wisconsin; R. A. Gohl '32, Purdue; P. O. Wilcox '30, Iowa; David Wanger '32, Illinois; E. L. Gordon Jr. '31, Iowa; G. B. Hoiston '31, Ohio State; R. Y. Bartholomew '32, Illinois. Best jump by Chapman, 23ft. 10in. (All qualified.)

16-Pound Shotput—Samuel Behr '31, Wisconsin, 47ft. 8½in.; C. L. Munn '32, Minnesota, 44ft. 10¼in.; W. A. Gnabah '32, Wisconsin, 44ft. 4in.; F. E. Roberts '30, Iowa, 43ft. 7½in.; Brooker Brooks '31, Michigan, 43ft. 9½in.; E. B. Poorman '30, Michigan, 42ft. 11in.; H. K. Pritchard '32, Northwestern, 40ft. 9in.; E. H. Wineland '31, Illinois, 40ft. 8in.; W. W. Massey '32, Iowa, 40ft. 3¾in.; A. J. Yunevich '32, Purdue, 39ft. 7in. (All qualified.)

16-Pound Hammer Throw—H. E. Campbell '30, Michigan; A. W. Frisch '31, Wisconsin; H. G. Boesel '30, Chicago; J. M. Gilchrist '30, Iowa; O. R. Hills '31, Illinois; J. O. Hart '32, Iowa; R. J. Patton '31, Michigan; W. J. Youngerman '32, Iowa; C. E. Berry '32, Ohio State; W. C. Ferrall '30, Ohio State. Best throw by Campbell, 154ft. 1in. (All qualified.)

Discus Throw—Brooker Brooks '31, Michigan, 142ft. 6in.; F. D. Sanderson '30, Michigan, 135ft. 5¼in.; H. D. Simmons '32, Wisconsin, 133ft. 6¾in.; J. F. Schmidt '32, Ohio State, 128ft. 11¾in.; W. W. Massey '32, Iowa, 127ft. 4½in.; W. J. Youngerman '32, Iowa, 126ft. 5in.; Samuel Behr '31, Wisconsin, 124ft. 11in.; H. G. Boesel '31, Chicago, 124ft. 1½in.; W. C. Ferrall '30, Ohio State, 120ft. ½in.; H. K. Pritchard '32, Northwestern, 115ft. 10in. (All qualified.)

Javelin Throw—L. D. Weldon '32, Iowa; R. L. Chambers '30, Illinois; A. R. Curry '32, Purdue; B. C. Brubaker '31, Michigan; J. P. Mayer '31, Wisconsin; Elmo Nelson '32, Iowa; R. J. Selbinger '32, Ohio State; W. R. Dougall '32, Michigan; C. H. Novotny '32, Wisconsin; D. A. Constans '32, Minnesota. Best throw by Weldon, 184ft. 5in. (All qualified.)

Javelin Record Broken in Trial

N. E. I. A. A. QUALIFIERS

College	Men
Holy Cross	13
Maine	11
New Hampshire	10
Wesleyan	10
Bates	9
M. I. T.	9
Northeastern	9
Brown	8
Boston College	7
Bowdoin	6
Colby	3
Connecticut A. C.	2
Worcester P. I.	2
Boston University	1
Tufts	1

The forty-fourth annual championship meeting of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association track and field meet got away to a flying start Friday in the qualifying heats and trials. This afternoon at 1:50 o'clock the finals of the field event competition will begin and the track events are listed to begin with the 120-yard high hurdle semi-finals at 2 p. m.

In the majority the favored teams qualified, the men expected with Holy Cross leading with 13. University of Maine showed strength and moved into the position of favorite by qualifying 11 men and today it should show best with its better-than-average distance men.

One of the N. E. I. A. A. meet records was broken Friday and against a strong prevailing wind when Raymond A. Geofferion '31 of the University of New Hampshire threw the javelin a distance of 185ft. ½in. in the trials. The old record made by Arthur W. Sager of Bates College in 1926 was 184ft. 11in.

Although no other records were broken, the times and distances were very good under conditions that were none too favorable because of the strong wind. The summary:

120-Yard High Hurdles

First Heat—

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Too Kind, Too Kind . . .

The Triumphant Footman, by Edith Olivier. London: Secker. 7s. d.
The Three Daughters, by Jane Dashwood. London: Murray. 7s. 6d.
Good Sir John, by Phoebe Fenwick Gaye. London: Secker. 7d. 6s.

HERE are three entertaining novels written by women, each presenting a tolerant and even flattering picture of the other sex. As the three early Edwardian young ladies of "Miss Dashwood's" novel agree, "women are nicer, men more important." But let no man bask in the flattery, already dated 20 or 30 years, for there is scarcely a male character in these three books —not even in "Miss Dashwood's," which is truly brilliant—who is alive for more than a page or so. The fact is that in these three novels the authors are not sufficiently interested in the male to submit him to the chiseling which has given the angularity of life to the ladies.

In part, one must except Miss Gaye's novel from these remarks because it is alive with that ingenuousness which is the beginning of irony though not sufficiently matured to be irony itself. She has little insight into character. Her sophistication is that of the inexperienced—no crime, no fault of hers of course, but a limitation which inevitably prevents her in her novel from having any true understanding of such a rich and complex character as Falstaff, her central figure. Her attitude to him and all the other characters is affectionate.

She presents Falstaff as a benevolent, feckless, dazed and dreamy kind of man, a moping and fluffy owl, half asleep by day and only half awake—as far as one is allowed to see—by night. It was perhaps necessary for Miss Gaye to avoid all grounds of comparison with the Shakespearean figure; but while one might have accepted a more braggart, more violent, more sinister, more cowardly or more virtuous figure, one cannot accept an overgrown schoolboy. You cannot treat such a man like a dissolute old uncle turned amiable, and make him get down on his hands and knees and play bears while the author reads one a history lesson.

That is one's impression of "Good Sir John." But if the book is a disappointment after "Vivandière," it shows a growing maturity of technique. The one tragic sketch in the book, concerning a woman's useless love for Sir John, is, though slight, an indication of Miss Gaye's powers. Again, the account of Sir John's childhood is very good indeed. Her prose is becoming more secure. One hopes she will limit her scope until she is more certain of the nature of her attractive talent.

The gentle art of being caustic to the male has escaped Miss Olivier also; Alphonse, her ever-masquerading, ever-resourceful and triumphant footman, is a familiar and fruitful creature of comedy; but, after the first delightful episode in Florence, when one has learned the technique of his quick-change antics, he ceases to hold interest because he is merely repeating himself. He is the perfect comic footman. Handsome, with excellent manners, a lively wit and charming conversation, with three or four languages at his finger tips, and the possession of a volatile temperament, he passes himself off skillfully upon his employers as a celebrated Spanish connoisseur and soon has fussy Florentine society at his feet.

But once she has tangled him in his own intrigue, Miss Olivier's ingenuity and invention seem to have failed her, and she brings the episode to an abrupt close. Her real achievement is Mrs. Lemaur, a fidgety malade imaginaire, in whose service Alphonse languishes. Unfortunately this excellent woman does not survive the author's satire for more than half of the book, and one's interest vanishes with her. Miss Olivier writes wittily.

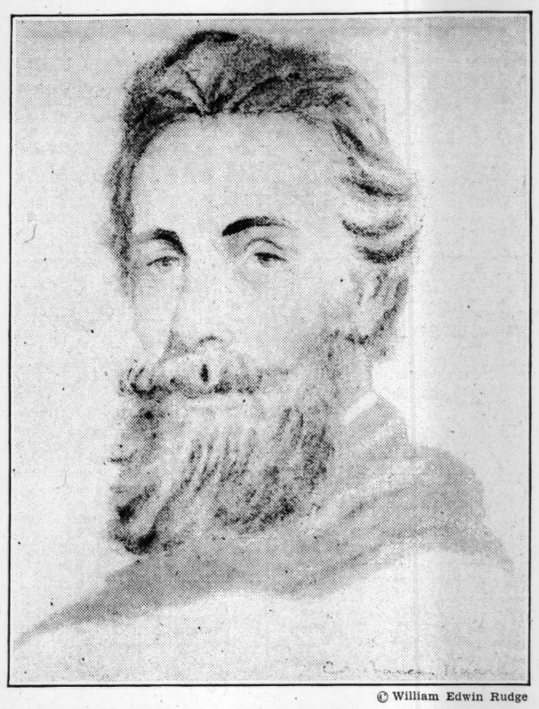
In "Miss Dashwood's" novel the males are the impotent Kings of the intricate chess problem of Edwardian matchmaking. One suspects by the recent popularity of the theme among women novelists, that there has arisen a whole school who had monumentally domineering mothers, and that the daughters are now enjoying a literary vengeance. But these caustic expositions of feminine character and intrigue become swathed in the well-known sentimental irony of the chronicle before the book is ended. The cynic capituates and sighs the familiar, bland apologia, "Plus ça change. . . ."

If "Miss Dashwood" cuts a jaded figure among the caricatures of the epilogue of her story, she is excellent and enchanting in the previous pages. Here is the well-upholstered, middle-class world whose watchword was "Duty," and whose aversion was Shaw. There are the efficient Lady Pomfret and her three daughters, Judy, Lydia and Miranda, who, solemnly reading their Plato and their Kant after the fashion of Cornelius Wurr's "accomplished female friend," are hesitating on the brink of matrimony, and waiting for "dear Mama" to push them in at the appropriate moment.

Lydia is the difficult one. Alluring, shallow and vacillating, she has the helpless and rather arrogant insensibility which one frequently finds in such characters. Hectored by her mother, consoled and inspired by advice from the intuitive Miranda, she dries her tears and goes forth to conquer, only to find herself among the ruins of yet another dismal anticlimax, while spinsterhood comes daily nearer.

Lydia is one of the most intelligent and subtle pieces of character drawing we have read for a long time; in fact, the whole book, if one excepts the tatterdemalion epilogue in which the three sisters are seen with children of their own in middle age, is brilliant and alive. The irony, rarely flippant or skittish, is rich and satisfying. Miss Dashwood's achievement is that she has not vitiated the delicacy of an essentially moving theme by the sharpness of her tongue. Here are the graces, unseared by the ironic lightning which plays around the "The Three Daughters" is one of the rare visits of the intelligent "Comic Spirit" to this literary earth.

V. S. P.



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Herman Melville, From a Portrait Study in Color by Constance Naar, of Which William Edwin Rudge Has Published 500 Copies Only.

Polite Life 200 Years Ago

The Female Spectator: Selections from Mrs. Eliza Heywood's Periodical, 1744-1746. Chosen and edited by Mary Priestley, with an introduction by J. B. Priestley. London: John Lane. 7s. 6d. net.

IN RESCUING from oblivion the first woman's periodical written by a woman, Mrs. Priestley has provided a delightfully illuminating picture of polite life, nearly 200 years ago, as well as a document of journalistic interest.

"The Female Spectator," one of the hundred-odd imitations of Steele and Addison's famous paper which appeared between 1709 and 1750, first saw daylight as a monthly in 1744. After a life of only two years, it was published in four volumes which ran into seven editions, from the second of which the compiler has made her selection.

Eliza Heywood, the writer or editor (for she introduces a probably mythical staff and hints at an army of "spies," posted at English spas and continental towns, to secure "an eternal fund of intelligence" and "all the secrets of Europe") was the daughter of a London tradesman. Deserted by her husband, she turned first to the stage and then to literature as a means of supporting her two children. To these experiences no doubt is due much of the bold feminism she evinces.

For, at a time when young ladies were chiefly engrossed with breakfastings at Ranelagh, she makes a plea for better education. "Why do they call us 'silly women' and not endeavor to make us otherwise?" Inquires the correspondent Cleora. And Mrs. Heywood, agreeing that the world "would infallibly be more happy than it is were women more knowing than they generally are," advises the study of philosophy, geography, history and especially natural research as a remedy for restlessness.

Nothing so deep as the propositions of Malbranche or Newton, of course, but the contemplation of the prolific nature of worms and butterflies, the amazing caterpillar and dignified snail. By means of microscopes carried on country walks, ladies are artlessly adjured to attain "deathless fame without the least trouble or study" by discovering animals not yet recorded in the volumes of natural philosophy.

Mrs. Heywood by no means confines her advice to studies. Then, as now, love and marriage were important topics, with fashions a close second. She counsels correspondents on choice of suitors, the size of hoops, the benefits of tennis.

The delicious little stories which embody these moralizings have a naïveté that cannot fail to endear to all the pioneer editor, who took so seriously her task of improving the mentalities and manners of the age. Admirably compiled and illustrated, this slender volume is as amusing as it is instructive.

Pioneer of a New Republic

Walther Rathenau, His Life and His Work, by Count Harry Kessler. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.75.

FROM the tragic pages of Germany's turbulent transition from monarchy to democracy there emerges an increasingly noteworthy figure in the person of Walther Rathenau, and from the biographical pages of Count Kessler's painstaking book there is to be gained a new understanding of the personal qualities and political accomplishments of this pioneer of the new Republic.

Count Kessler's book takes its place on the shelves of the important literature of post-war Germany at a peculiarly opportune and useful moment. The moment is opportune and useful because, whether deliberately or not, it has been delayed until the dark and often unhappy recesses of German history in those years which followed hard on the armistice can be viewed with something of a calm perspective. It was in this uncertain interlude—that interlude during which the German people labored to erect a free government from the ashes of a fallen monarchy—that Walther Rathenau played his conspicuous rôle. Those were days when the builders of the German Republic were constantly crossing the pathway of the political assassin, and the more distinguished the statesman the more hazardous his work.

Herr Rathenau was a faithful servant of his native land; and, although personally dissatisfied with the Hohenzollern régime and convinced that Germany's very participation in the war was a grave mistake, he nevertheless carried on in the war to the end and at the end arose as one of the outstanding leaders of the early Republic. Entering the Cabinet of Chancellor Wirth, he soon assumed the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in this post he initiated much of the policy of conciliation and cooperation with Germany's former enemies which Herr Stresemann and his successors have carried on with such success and vision. Herr Rathenau's view was realistic. Realizing that ignorant war can never bring intelligent results, Herr Rathenau definitely renounced vengeance as an instrument of German statesmanship. His vision and his wisdom are today being amply justified. Count Kessler's work contributes much toward a larger comprehension of the motives and significance of the man, Walther Rathenau, his vision and his work.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

It Must be Good . . .

ONE way to judge the value of a commodity is by its price—it must be good, if it costs more. This method is not so foolish as it sounds. No freshman economics student needs to be told that value and price are not identical. In fact, if you know a freshman, it's better to keep away from him, lest he insist on telling you the difference.

But there is a certain relation between price and value. It is necessary only to be sure that you're dealing with a reliable house, or that there is a particular reason for a high price. If you're satisfied on either of these points, what better way than price is there of estimating the value of, say, a book? Before reading it, that is. Or, sometimes, after reading it.

Anyhow, a high-priced book, like an expensive motorcar, always attracts attention. That's one reason we've been trying for weeks to find a suitable person to review Hiram Bingham's "Machu Picchu." It costs $50. We've tried all the anthropologists and archæologists in Harvard and Yale, and they all insist it's outside their particular field. We know of no other intellectual 10-acre lot that has so many jealously walled fields. You think you've got an expert on the subject, but it turns out his special field is two feet nearer the Amazon.

⁂

Oh, well, we'll review it ourself. It comes within our special field because Senator Bingham once, as an assistant in history at Harvard College, presided over a "section" of a course to which we were attached as a student. That makes us an authority on the Incas of Peru, doesn't it?

"The ruins of Machu Picchu are perched on top of a steep ridge in the most inaccessible corner of the most inaccessible section of the central Andes," the author says. This inaccessibility and certain archæological evidences convince Mr. Bingham that at Machu Picchu, that remote citadel, are the ruins not only of the Tampu-tocco, the cradle of the Incas, but of Uillcapampa, the sacred city of the last Cuzco Inca. His argument is as plausible as his record of the explorations and excavations is readable. . . . Until, therefore, we can find a reviewer who knows more about the matter, we shall accept Mr. Bingham's conclusions.

⁂

Now what do you suppose is the worth of "A Concise History of the Origin and Progress of Printing, with Practical Instructions to the Trade in general, Compiled from Those who have Wrote on this Curious Art," published in London in 1770? Brought from England by a Boston paper manufacturer, it must have fetched a good price. Certainly it is of value. In addition to the "concise history" of the 330 years then constituting the history of the art, it contains specimens of printing types of all sizes and in various languages, with music types, flowers and ornaments. It also provides elaborate instructions for printers, some of which are still in force.

For example: "By the laws of printing, indeed, a Compositor should abide by his Copy, and not vary from it, that he may clear himself, in case he should be charged with having made a fault. But this good law is now looked upon as obsolete, and most Authors expect the Printer to spell, point, and digest their Copy, that it may be intelligible and significant to the Reader." If 1770 was anything like 1930, this considerate editing was what the authors got, whether they expected it or not.

⁂

Some light on pronunciation in those days seems to be provided by a "collection of English words which agree in sound yet differ in sense." If this list is a safe guide, "ant" and "aunt" were pronounced alike by good Britishers in the eighteenth century. So were "are," "air" and "heir"; "line" and "loin"; "ware," "wear," "where" and "were." Happy days, when the schoolboy didn't have to specify.

What is the value of anthologies, and in particular those which give you only excerpts from the longer works utilized? Something, certainly, as a bait to 'learning. Doubleday Doran publishes "Types of World Literature," edited by Percy Hazen Houston and Robert Metcalf Smith. It offers "selections from the accepted masterpieces of the world." Courageous authors. Thus you get epic and romance from Homer to Milton; tragedy from Æschylus to Goethe; songs from the Psalms to Longfellow; biography from Plutarch to Franklin, and so on. Not exhaustive, surely; but probably valuable as an introduction. Copies should be sold only on the buyer's oath that he will read the entire original of everything he tastes; unless he doesn't like the taste.

⁂

Value grows with publicity more perhaps than from any other cause. That, no doubt, is why Edna Ferber's "Cimarron" has replaced Thornton Wilder's "The Woman of Andros" on Bowker's best-seller list of fiction for April. Maurois's "Byron" continues to lead in the general list; with Clemenceau's "Grandeur and Misery of Victory" shouldering Ludwig's "Lincoln" out of second place.

Tact is an important item in the equipment of the good publicity man Here is a letter from Richard R. Smith, reminding us of "Button Hill," a novel by Gordon Stowell, which is the June selection of the Book League of America. "We do hope," hopes Mr. Smith, "that the praise which the book has received from such critics on the Book League of America staff as Gamaliel Bradford and Edwin Arlington Robinson, and the fact of its phenomenal success in England, will make you want to give it an early review." Well, we had it all ready, but we guess it can wait a while.

Yes, there's no doubt of the value of good publicity. You may remember that some time ago we remarked on a sign in the window of a Boston shop, to the effect that "business goes where it is invited and stays where it is well treated." We passed that shop again the other day. It was vacant.

Later Essays of Amy Lowell

Poetry and Poets, by Amy Lowell. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.25.

AMY LOWELL, tireless writer in behalf of poetry, left behind her not only material for three volumes of verse, but also a large number of articles which set forth her always vigorous and militant opinions on the state of poetry and its makers. Some of these have been collected in a volume, called "Poetry and Poets," which contains four essays on what poetry is, one on Whitman and one on Emily Dickinson; and reviews of the works of seven of her contemporaries.

Time, in so short a span, has already delivered a new verdict in regard to some of the ukases put forth by Miss Lowell—a verdict which may or may not be reversed after another span of time. In many other cases what Miss Lowell has to say is as pertinent to the condition of poetry and poets now as it was a few years ago when she wrote it. For instance, she lays emphasis on the fact that poetry should be read aloud to be properly enjoyed.

"Poetry is as much an art to be heard as music. . . . To read it off the printed pages without pronouncing it is to get only a portion of the beauty, and yet it is just this that most persons do." What poetry needs is trained readers; not elocutionists, not actors, not impersonators, but those who dare to read poetry as a rhythmical composition. Modern poetry is not prose, though it may sometimes look like it, and anyone who has heard Miss Lowell read her own so-called "polyphonic prose" has realized it.

Miss Lowell's Methods

Perhaps one of the most interesting essays in the collection is that on "The Process of Making Poetry;" interesting because in it Miss Lowell has clearly described her own method of producing a poem. The poet is something like a radio aerial, she says, receiving messages in waves of some sort, but "transcending an aerial because it is also able to transmit these messages in those patterns of words that we call poems." Miss Lowell's poems "came to her," she began to hear them in her head. Then she would write the words that pronounced themselves silently within her, and later would fill in the gaps with all the skill she could muster. This was true both of her short poems and her long ones.

Leaving the subject of poetry in general, the essays treat of poets in particular. Miss Lowell's essay on Whitman is concentrated against the statement that the modern vers libre writers derived their form from Walt Whitman. No, she says; not their form, but their attitude. Whitman cared little for rhythm and it is upon rhythm that vers libre is founded. He did care for a poetry that sprang from his own people, an autochthonous verse, verse that included all activities, all trades, and would voice the whole continent. In that respect he is the forerunner of Carl Sandburg, of Vachel Lindsay, of John Gould Fletcher, of T. S. Eliot and of others.

Emily Dickinson

The essay on Emily Dickinson opens with the sentence, "I wonder what made Emily Dickinson as she was." It is a question many of late have tried to answer, with varying results because they do not even agree on the "as she was." Macgregor Jenkins has warned readers away from the very pattern that Miss Lowell has made of Miss Dickinson, a profoundly lonely woman whom not even a sparkling sense of humor could keep from sinking under the weight of an introverted imagination. That is not the main point of Miss Lowell's essay, however, which contains a close and sympathetic analysis of Miss Dickinson's work as an Imagist.

Among the contemporaries who receive their meed of praise and blame from Miss Lowell's hand are those who were represented in a collection called "Georgian Poetry, 1918-1919"—"ouija boards for the recrudescence of a dead song," says Miss Lowell, though she admits some exceptions to this generalization. In addition, she has written of Carl Sandburg, whom she chastised because she liked him so well; John Gould Fletcher, whose "Breakers and Granite" was one of her enthusiasms; D. H. Lawrence, whom she championed because he was misunderstood; John Masefield, who happened to have an off moment when he wrote the book that she was reviewing, "King Cole"; and Edwin Arlington Robinson, whom she has called the most finished and settled of the poets alive in America today.

All this shows that, to the end of her writing, Miss Lowell was never afraid to render a clear and definite decision. In this way she rendered poetry the service of bringing the question before the house.

The Author Turned Lecturer

Tradition and Experiment in Present-Day Literature. Addresses delivered at the City Literary Institute. London and New York: Oxford University Press. 7s. 6d. net; $2.50.

MR. WILLIAMS, principal of the City Literary Institute of London, was happily inspired when he invited 10 distinguished practitioners of literature to lecture to his students. They were duly divided into two teams to defend respectively what may be called the backward-looking and the forward-looking tendencies in their craft, under the five headings of fiction, poetry, drama, biography and criticism. The lectures in no way constituted a debate, for there is no evidence that any lecturer was acquainted with what his opponent had said or was going to say. Nor did the lecturers allow themselves to be too strictly bound by the letter of their brief: curiously enough, it was only Miss Rebecca West—usually so brilliant and individual in tradition and criticism—who seemed at all oppressed by the fact that she was addressing an educational assembly. The rest were delightfully unacademic.

Perhaps it is only fair to specify Mr. Williams' chosen champions. On the traditional side were R. H. Mottram for the novel, Edmund Blunden for poetry, Ashley Dukes for drama, A. J. A. Symons for biography and Rebecca West for criticism. As exponents of experimentalism, in the same order of subjects, were J. D. Beresford, Edith Sitwell, C. K. Munro, Osbert Burdett and T. S. Eliot. Not one of them but had something original and valuable to say. Thus Mr. Beresford, in the course of defining the nature of experiment in fiction, has a passage of penetrating criticism of the work of Dorothy Richardson; while C. K. Munro's rather rambling discourse on the art of the theater is so packed with suggestions as to deserve a review to itself.

The most effectively contrasted pair, however, are Mr. Blunden and Miss Sitwell. For, while most of the lecturers on the tradition side are content to expound their themes, in contrast with the propagandism o ftheir vis-à-vis, Blunden puts forward a reasoned plea, well illustrated from the practice of the greatest poets, for the necessity of a conscious basis of accepted tradition in the art. Miss Sitwell, on the other hand is, as might be expected, all for new methods and new vision.

Prophet and Peacemaker

A Review by WINNIFRED KING RUGG, AUTHOR OF "UNAFRAID, A LIFE OF ANNE HUTCHINSON."

Roger Williams, Prophet and Pioneer, by Emily Easton. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $5.

ROGER WILLIAMS, prophet, pioneer, and peacemaker, deserves a readable and reliable modern biography. From the point of view of the reader and the writer the best subject for a biography is one in whose life there is struggle; the more dramatic the struggle, the better the subject. If that struggle also centers in some constructive teaching or work the biography has still further justification.

Roger Williams's life was one long series of struggles, due in large measure to his pronounced views on three important issues: religious tolerance; separation of church and state, and, in the specific problems of the English in America, fairness towards the Indians. When Roger Williams saw any of these ideals violated he was forthright in voicing his disapproval. He never shirked his responsibility to criticize. His life was a protracted controversy. Nevertheless, paradoxical though it may seem, he freely and constantly, and often successfully, expended his strength and resources in endeavoring to bring peace to conflicting bodies.

This has been clearly set forth in Emily Easton's "Roger Williams, Prophet and Pioneer." Mrs. Easton traces the growth of his tolerance and his belief in a democratic form of government from his early years, when he caught the spirit of nonconformity at St. Sepulchre's Church in London, and when he was being instructed in the right of the people by his patron, Sir Edward Coke, author of the famous Petition of Right.

Roger Williams was the son of a merchant tailor, born in busy London on the verge of Smithfield, where fairs and executions were held. Later he was a student at Charterhouse and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and chaplain in the country house of Sir William Masham. Belief in the separation of church and state withheld him from taking a parish in England and sent him, with high hopes, to New England in 1631. But here he was no better off.

"Being unanimously chosen teacher (associate minister) at Boston, I conscientiously refused and withdrew to Plymouth; because I durst not officiate to an unseparated people, as upon examination and conference I found them to be."

His opinions were not acceptable even in Plymouth, and he was called to the Salem church, but since he still persisted in advocating disunion of church and government he was banished. On Governor Winthrop's advice he found a refuge with the Indians of Narragansett Bay. Thus was Providence in Rhode Island brought into being.

The earlier chapters of Mrs. Easton's biography are virtually a history of the Puritan movement in England, with a detailed account of social conditions in the early seventeenth century, and sketches of several of the leading men of the day. This is valuable and interesting material, particularly the portion that describes the streets and buildings of the old City of London. No doubt it sometimes distracts the reader's attention from Roger Williams and has the effect of putting the background into the foreground. Biographers always will differ about the wisdom of doing this, in proportion as they are preoccupied with history or with character portrayal. The perfect biographer finds the perfect mean. As Mrs. Easton's narrative reaches the point where Roger Williams goes to the country of the Narragansetts, attention is more completely focused on the man who gives the title to the book. Through his own words and deeds, the services he rendered as peacemaker between the English and the Indians, betwen England and the New England colonies, between one colony and another, and between conflicting parties in Rhode Island become strikingly clear.

The single-mindedness of the man who was determined that his settlement should be "a refuge for persons distressed of conscience," his reckless generosity in freely dividing the land he had paid for among the men who accompanied him or followed him, his tiresome journeyings to and fro on other people's business, his warm, affectionate nature, make him a person dear to the reader as he was to his contemporaries. Like others of his kind and his time he felt it necessary to speak his mind openly and often, however much it hurt him or others. He made some enemies. He also kept friends among those who disagreed with him, like Governor Winthrop.

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STOCK PRICES CONTINUE FIRM IN DULL MARKET

Activity Is Mildly Bullish but Transactions Are on Small Scale

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market ended the week with quiet strength, and speculative sentiment considerably improved today.

Price movements were largely narrow, but yesterday's rally was well maintained, and extended moderately in spots. Week-end selling was meager and well absorbed.

Speculation for the rise was pressed forward in some of the automotive equipments, and the motor charges generally showed a firm tone. Sponsors of these shares were encouraged by trade reports, indicating that this industry made a substantial gain in April, and the early part of May.

In the motor equipment, Briggs rose more than two points to a new high. Borg Warner made a similar gain, and Electric Auto Lite and Murray were firm. General Motors and Chrysler also sold up modeately.

Shares gaining two to three points included Lackawanna, Atchison, Canadian Pacific, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Air Reduction, May Department Stores and United Stores preferred, the last named reaching a new high.

Such issues as General Electric, Westinghouse Electric, American Can, du Pont and United Aircraft gained a point or more, and Radio and U. S. Steel were steady. A few of the volatile issues sold up sharply, ingersoll Rand rising nine points.

Reports from California circles indicated that price unsettlement had been aggravated by the Santa Fe Springs siuation, but the Elwood Terrace operators were said to have reached an agreement to bring output down to quota, and the new agreement for Santa Fe Springs will be mailed to operators for their signatures next week.

Trading was unusually dull, the day's turnover aggregating only 900,000 shares, but this was a little more than last Saturday's turnover, which set a record for dullness for nearly two years. Prices generally closed firm.

The firmness of railroad issues was the bright spot in a quiet trading session in bonds. Turnover for the list was small, and changes were norrow.

Baltimore & Ohio 5s gained a point, and Rock Island 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Pennsylvania gold 5s, and Atchinson general 4s advanced about ¼.

The American Telephone convertible 4½s was almost out of the market today, reflecting expiration of the time for conversion into stock carrying rights. In contrast with its sensational climb of nine points yesterday, it was up only fractionally today. Philadelphia Reading Coal held close to yesterday's price.

There was little change in foreign bonds, British 5½s, were firm on a fair accumulation. Most of the governments were stationary on thin sales. United States Governments went practically unnoticed.

DIVIDENDS

Otis Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 62½ cents on all common and $1.75 on the prior preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19.

Borg-Warner Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock, placing stock on $3 annual basis, compared with $4 previously.

Atlas Utilities Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred stock, payable June 2 to stock of record May 24.

Philadelphia Dairy Products Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the cumulative prior preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

International Match Corporation declared regular quarterly dividends of $1 each on the common and preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record June 25.

American Chicle Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 12.

Curtis Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 14.

Curtis Publishing Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable July 2 to stock of record June 20.

Conveyancers Title Insurance & Mortgage Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of $3 a share, payable June 15 to stock of record June 1.

Thompson Products Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Allegheny Steel Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents on common stock in addition to the three regular monthly dividends of 15 cents each. The extra and one monthly are payable July 18 to stock of record June 30. The second monthly dividend is payable Aug. 18 to stock of record July 31 and the third Sept. 18 to stock of record Aug. 30.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common and $1.37½ on the preferred, payable June 30 to stock of record June 14.

Scott Paper Co. declared the usual semiannual stock dividend of 2 per cent on the common and regular quarterly cash dividend of 35 cents on the common, payable June 30 to stock of record June 16.

Borg-Warner Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

Bullard Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable June 30 to stock of record June 18.

Lord & Taylor declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 17.

N. Y. Steam Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the $7 preferred and $1.50 on the $6 preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 14.

General Public Service Corporation declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent in common on the common, payable June 30 to stock of record June 2, and regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the $6 preferred and $1.37½ on the $5.50 preferred, both payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 10.

Ontario Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, placing the stock on a $2 annual basis, compared with $3 previously. Regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 was declared on the preferred, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Westmoreland, Inc., declared a dividend of 30 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20. Three and six months ago similar dividends were paid.

HUDSON BAY MINING

NEW YORK—A special meeting of stockholders of Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd., has been called for June 6 to vote on increasing the capital stock to 3,000,000 shares from 2,500,000 shares and the creation and issue of $5,000,000 five-year 6 per cent convertible debentures. Stockholders of record June 7 will be offered rights to subscribe for convertible debentures at $100 in the ratio of $100 principal amount of the debentures for each 50 shares of common held. The issue has been underwritten by J. P. Morgan & Co.

AMERICAN COTTON EXPORTS

NEW YORK—Exports of American cotton were smaller this week than the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 37,194 bales this week, compared with 59,216 in the like week last year. Total exports during the season to date are 6,437,-886 bales, compared with 7,605,712 in the corresponding period of last season.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT $455,000

NEW YORK — Arrangements have been made for the sale of New York Stock Exchange seat at $455,000, a decrease of $10,000 from the previous sale.

Closing Prices

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 24	Last May 23
37⅜	23⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	500	30¾	30½	30⅜	30⅞
23¾	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	100	17½	17½	17½	17⅛
1⅝	½	..	Ahumada	200	⅞	¾	¾	..
150⅜	118	3	†Air Reduc	2400	144⅞	141¾	143½	142
36	21	2½	†Airway El	400	25½	25⅛	25½	26⅞
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	500	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1½
9⅛	6⅜	..	Alaska Jun	2400	6⅞	6⅜	6½	6¾
35¼	23	..	Alleghany	10400	27¼	26¾	27⅛	26⅝
99¾	95	5½	Allegh pt pd	100	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅛
343	255¾	6	§Allied Chem	200	306	305	306	305
68	48¼	3	Allis-Chal	500	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
26¼	20	..	Amal Lea pf	100	21	21	21	..
29⅞	18	2	Amerada	400	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	26½
39	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	30	30	30	..
45	36	..	Am Beet S pf	100	25	25	25	28¾
54⅝	45½	2.40	Am Brake	200	45¼	45¼	45¼	..
128	118¼	7	Am Brake pf	110	122¾	122¾	122¾	..
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	500	18¾	18½	18½	18½
156½	117¼	4	†Am Can	6000	144⅜	143	143½	142⅝
82½	52	6	Am Car & F	200	58	57⅜	58	58
69⅞	54	3	Am Chain	100	58	58	58	..
51¼	36⅞	2	†Am Chicle	200	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	44¾
101⅜	65	..	Am & FPw	42100	81	80¼	80¾	80¼
99½	95	7	Am & FP 2pf	100	98	98	98	98
41⅞	35⅛	3½	Am Ice	200	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37
55⅜	35¾	2⅜	Am Int Corp	1800	43¾	42¾	43¾	43⅛
4	2	..	Am La Fr	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
105	60½	7	Am Loco	2700	61⅜	60⅛	60⅛	61¼
51½	39¼	3	Am Metals	700	42	41⅛	42	40
2⅛	½	..	Am Piano	10400	1⅛	1	1	1
119⅜	77	1⅛	Am Pw&Lt	700	102⅜	102	102	101
39⅜	30½	1½	Am Radiat	2600	33⅜	33¼	33¼	33¼
100⅜	70½	2⅜	Am Roll Mill	300	75	74	74	75
2	1⅛	..	Am Roll M rts	2800	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
33⅜	11⅜	..	Am Ship	100	2	2	2	2⅛
46⅜	26⅜	..	Am Ship Bld B new	50	47½	47½	47½	..
79⅛	65¼	..	Am Smelt	200	72¼	72	72¼	72
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	200	139	139	139	..
22½	12	..	Am Solvents	400	12⅛	12	12⅛	..
52¼	40¼	3	Am St Fnd	400	42	42	42	41¼
55½	46¼	2⅝	Am Stores	200	49	49	49	..
69⅞	60	5	Am Sugar	100	61½	61½	61½	61¾
110	104	7	Am Sugar pf	100	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	..
374¼	216	9	Am Tel & T	8400	232	229⅛	231⅞	229⅜
22⅜	19⅝	..	Am T&T rts	49300	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	21
124⅞	88½	1⅝	Am Wat W	600	111¼	111	111⅛	111
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	200	36½	36½	36½	..
8½	5	..	Am Writ ct	1800	8¼	7⅝	8¼	..
44⅝	29½	4	Am Writ pf	100	39	39	39	..
81½	52⅛	7	Anaconda	5900	60⅛	59½	60	59½
51¾	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	47½	47½	47½	..
37¼	21¾	3	Andes Cop	100	27½	27¼	27½	27
8⅛	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	800	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6½
42⅜	23⅜	..	Arm Ill B	600	33¼	33⅛	33⅜	35⅜
64	55	7	Arm Ill pf	400	62	61½	61½	63
46½	33⅜	4	Asso Apparl	1500	39⅞	39½	39½	40
242½	216	10	Atchison	1000	228⅞	227	228⅞	227
51⅜	36¼	1⅝	Atl Refin	2000	42¼	41⅜	42¼	41¾
106	78	4⅝	Atlas Pwd	100	83	83	83	83
106	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	30	104½	104½	104½	..
37	31¼	..	Atlas Stores	800	35½	35¼	35⅝	35⅜
263¾	158	..	Auburn Auto	1300	165⅝	160½	165⅜	162
7	6	..	Austin n	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
6⅝	6	..	Auto Sales	400	6½	6	6½	7
25	15	3	Auto Sales pf	200	20	20	20	20
58⅝	37	3	Auto Strop A	100	54	54	54	54
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	3000	7⅛	7	7⅛	7

—B—

38	24⅝	1¾	Baldwin	600	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	27⅞
122⅜	110⅛	7	Balt & O	3400	113⅝	113⅛	113⅞	114⅝
83¼	63	4	Balt & O pf	200	83	83	83	83
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	100	76¾	76¾	76¾	78
34	20½	2⅝	Barnsdall A	300	27	26¾	26¾	26¾
6⅜	4⅜	..	Belding H	400	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	..
85½	80	4.11	Belg NR ppf	100	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	85
57⅜	32⅞	2	Bendix	900	42½	41¾	42½	42
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	400	50	50	50	49½
110¼	91⅜	6	Beth Steel	1500	96	95¾	96	95¾
41½	34¼	..	Blaw Knox	300	38	37⅞	38	..
69	47⅞	3⅞	Bohn Alum	100	54½	54½	54½	58
88⅞	60⅛	3	Borden	1600	88¾	88¼	88⅜	88⅞
50½	32⅞	3	Borg Warner	3400	38	35Q	37¾	36
24⅛	13½	..	Briggs	70200	24⅛	23¼	24⅛	21½
22⅛	..	..	Brockway	200	22	21¾	21¾	21⅞
157⅜	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	100	14	14	14	14⅞
178¼	131	5	Bklyn Un G	400	153	151	153	150¼
33⅜	14½	..	Bruns Term	100	20½	20½	20½	20⅝
31⅞	22⅛	..	Bucyrus	200	26¾	26⅝	26¾	26¾
115	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	10	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	..
16⅜	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1400	12¼	12	12⅛	12⅛
14⅞	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	1100	14	13⅞	14	13⅞
89¾	44	4	Buff&Sus pf ct	10	89¼	89¼	89¼	89½
74	29¾	1.60	Bullard	300	39¼	38⅞	39	38⅞
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	100	33	33	33	32⅞
51⅞	37	1	Burroughs	1600	42⅜	41	42⅜	40⅜
57	36⅜	2	Butte & Sup	100	23¾	23¼	23¾	..
112⅜	70	..	Byers	1000	93	92⅜	92⅞	92½

—C—

2⅛	1	..	Callahan	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
89⅝	50⅜	2	Calu & Ariz	800	55	53⅞	54⅛	..
33⅜	16⅛	2	Calu & Hecla	200	19¼	18¾	19¼	19¾
75⅜	57½	5	Canada Dry	800	66⅞	66	66¼	66
226¾	187⅜	10	Can Pac	1000	208¼	205	208¼	206¼
52¼	51	..	Can Pac N Wi	4100	52	51½	52	51½
34¼	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	700	27⅞	27	27	27
362¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh	2400	311	306	309¼	307
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	100	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75¼
60	30	3	Celotex	200	31½	31¼	31½	31½
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	300	27⅛	27	27	27
67⅜	36	3.20	Checker Cab	1900	45⅝	44¾	45⅝	45¾
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp	100	70½	70½	70	70½
241¾	201½	10	Ches & Ohio	100	24½	24½	24½	22½
17¾	12⅜	..	Chi Gt West	200	14½	14½	14½	14⅜
52⅜	38	..	Chi Gt W pf	2300	50¼	49¾	49¾	49⅝
46¼	31⅜	..	Chi M&SP pf	100	34	34	34	33¾
101⅜	65	..	Chi Pneu	800	21¾	21	21	22
125⅜	109	7	Chi RI	100	114½	114½	114½	114½
110⅜	107	7	Chi RI 7%	100	108	108	108	..
32	26⅛	3	Chi Yel Cab	20	27	27	27	..
43	30½	3	Chrysler	50000	37	35¾	37	36
165	164	10	City Invest	20	165	165	165	..
13¼	7⅝	1⅔	City Stores	200	9½	9½	9½	9¾
44½	3	3	Clark Equip	100	38	38	38	38½
20⅜	13	..	Col Beu Oil	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
187⅞	133¼	6	Coca Cola	1000	186⅜	185	186⅛	186½
35⅜	14⅜	..	Collins & A	2300	29⅞	29¼	29⅜	29½
89¾	73	7	Collins & A pf	100	92	92	92	89¾
87	69	2⅜	Colum Gas	11400	83⅜	82¼	83⅜	83¼
98½	91	5	Col Gas pf B	100	98½	98¼	98½	..
199	128½	5*	Col Carbon	200	152¼	152¼	152¼	151
37⅜	23¼	.87	Col Graph	19300	28⅞	27⅝	28⅛	27½
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	500	30¼	30	30¼	29⅝
95	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	10	91	91	91	91
38	25⅛	1⅝	Com Sol	3800	30⅞	30½	30⅜	30⅜
20¼	12¾	.60	Comwlth So	9900	18⅛	17⅞	18	18
104¼	99	6	Comwlth So pf	300	103⅝	103¼	103¼	103¼
19¼	13⅛	..	Congoleum	200	15½	15½	15½	15½
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	9500	126⅞	124½	126⅞	125
2	1	..	Con Textile	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
22½	12	1.20	Container A	100	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	..
52½	27½	..	Cont Bak A	900	31⅝	30½	31½	30
7	4	..	Cont Bak B	400	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4⅝
71⅜	50½	2½	Cont Can	300	65¼	64⅛	64½	63¾
37⅜	23⅝	3.	Cont Dia Fib	400	25¼	25	25¼	25
77⅜	58	2	Cont Ins	900	64⅞	63¾	64	65
8¼	4¾	..	Cont Motors	300	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
30½	19½	..	Cont Oil	1000	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	26⅜
40⅞	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	1600	29½	28	29¼	29
113⅜	81½	3*	Corn Prod	3900	106¾	104⅞	106⅝	105⅞
33	24¼	2⅜	Coty	3800	27	26½	26½	27
35⅜	25½	2*	Cream of Wh	200	32½	32	32	32¼
22	10¼	1	Crosley	400	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	16½
17¾	9	..	Cuba Co	1000	17	16½	17	..
70	61	6	Cuba R pf	10	70	70	70	..
7	3½	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
48	41½	4	Cudahy	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½
147⅜	61⅛	..	Curtiss Wr	5400	10⅝	10⅛	10½	10½
13¾	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	300	14⅛	14	14⅛	14⅛

—D—

24½	24⅜	..	Deere pf new	400	24½	24½	24½	..
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	800	173	172	173	173½
253	121	6*	Del Lac&W	2200	128¾	126	128½	125¾
237	139	8	Diamond M	1300	229⅞	225	229⅞	228
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
30⅜	20	1.20	Dom Stores	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	..
145¼	112⅛	4*	Dupont	5400	133	130⅝	133	130½
1⅜	1⅜	..	Dupont rts	9100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

—E—

255½	175¾	5*	East Kodak	400	240¾	238½	238½	240¾
37¼	24⅛	3	Eaton Axle	400	28½	28⅛	28⅛	28¼
114⅞	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	7200	92½	90	92½	90¾
9¾	4½	..	Elec Boat	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	8700	87½	86¾	87½	86½
112	106	7	Elec P&L pf	200	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅞
20½	17½	..	Emporium	30	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
107	94⅜	5	Eng P S pf	300	107	107	107	107
63¾	43½	..	Erie	1100	48¾	47⅝	48¾	48½
53⅜	21	4	Eureka Vac	200	23½	23½	23½	23⅛
30¾	13¼	2½	Evans Auto L	100	15½	15½	15½	15½

—F—

50½	34½	3	Fairb Morse	400	48	47	47	48½
90½	59⅝	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	500	70⅞	70⅜	70⅜	..
89¾	65½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	300	76	76	76	..
33⅛	21⅝	1.60	Firestone	200	24	24	24	..
87⅞	79⅝	6	Firestone pf	100	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	80
61⅜	50⅝	2½	First Nat St	100	53	53	53	53⅜
5½	3	..	Fisk Rubber	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
21¾	12½	..	Fisk ipf cv	30	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
99	60½	2	Foster & Wh	100	90	90	90	90½
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	6200	50⅞	49½	50¼	49⅜
55½	38⅛	4*	Freeport Tx	600	48¾	48¼	48¾	48

—G—

111⅞	99⅜	4§	Gen Am Tk	1100	105⅝	105½	105½	105½
125	105	..	Gen Bak pf	30	118	118	118	..
38½	25½	2	Gen Bronze	1000	30½	30	30	30¼
34½	17½	..	Gen Cable	100	22	22	22	21
101	99	6	Gen Steel pf	100	99	99	99	99½
95⅜	80¼	1.60	Gen Elec	24100	83⅜	81⅝	82⅞	82¼
117⅛	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	113¾
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	600	59	58⅞	59	58¾
18⅜	13¼	.50	Gen G&E A	2200	14¼	14	14	13⅞
54¼	37½	3§	Gen Motors	73000	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛	51
131½	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	4000	129	128½	129	128⅝
44⅝	28⅜	2.62	Gen Ital Ed	100	39½	39½	39½	..
52⅞	32⅜	6a	Gen Pub Sve	100	44	44	44	44
21¾	13⅛	2	Gen O Ad	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
51¼	39¾	..	Gen Theater	1400	46	45¾	45⅞	45¾
106⅞	85½	5	Gen Ry Sig	700	94	93½	94	94¾
19⅝	13¼	..	Gen Real&U	100	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15½
106⅛	80⅛	5§	Gillette	1800	86⅝	86	86	86
20⅞	11½	..	Gimbel Br	400	17½	17¼	17⅜	17¼
82½	66⅞	7	Gimbel pf	100	78¼	78¼	78¼	..
38	23½	2	Glidden	700	24⅜	24¼	24¼	24½
105⅛	95	7	Glidden pref	20	98	98	98	98½
19	13	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	14½	14	14½	14
47⅞	27¾	2½	Gold Dust	600	44½	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
58½	36	4	Goodrich	800	41½	40⅞	41⅛	41
96⅞	62	5	Goodyear	100	83	83	83	83½
28⅝	15	..	Gotham Hos	1000	15½	15	15	15⅜
15⅜	7½	..	Gould Cp A	300	10¾	10⅜	10¾	10⅞
13⅜	8⅛	..	Graham-P	300	9	8⅞	9	8¾
10¾	7¾	..	Graham-P ctf	100	8	8	8	8
20⅝	13⅜	..	Grand Union	3800	16¾	15¾	16	17
43	32¼	1	Grant (WT)	800	36¾	36⅛	36½	36⅛
102	87	5	Grt Nor pf	700	92	91½	91½	92½
99¼	83½	5	Grt Nor pf ct	100	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87¾
25⅜	19⅞	.75	Grt Nor Ore	400	21½	21½	21½	21½
27¾	12½	..	Grisby Gru	9700	23⅜	22¾	23⅛	22½

—H—

32	26	1½	Hack Wt	20	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30¼
28¼	26	1¾	Hack pf A	60	26½	26½	26½	..
23¼	12⅜	..	Hahn Dpt Sto	300	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
23⅛	20½	2	Hartman A	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
20	13¾	1.20	Hartman B	200	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅞
17¾	6¼	..	Hayes Body	3300	11⅞	10¼	11	10⅜
31	22	1.80	Hercules Mot	100	27	27	27	27
121	117	7	Herc P pf	10	121	121	121	..
107⅝	70	5	Hershey Ch	100	105	105	105	104⅝
41¼	26¼	2½*	Holland F	100	39	39	39	40⅛
29	17½	2	Houdaille B	1700	20¾	20	20⅝	20
116⅞	52¼	..	Houston Oil	1700	97⅛	95½	97⅛	96⅞
58¾	49	3*	Household F pf	200	55⅞	55½	55⅞	55¾
41⅞	26½	4§	Howe Sound	500	31	30¾	31	30¼
53¾	46⅜	3½	Hud Mot	100	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅜
62⅝	41½	5	Hudson Mot	2300	45¼	44⅛	45¼	44⅝
26⅜	17⅛	2§	Hupp Motors	1600	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	18
136⅜	126	7	Ill Central	700	128	127	127⅜	..
32	20¼	2	Ind Oil& G	400	25	24½	25	25
17	5	..	Indian Mot	300	8	8	8	8
87½	30	7	Indian M pf	30	43½	43	43	..
28¼	16	..	Indian Refin	1400	18	17¾	17⅞	17⅝

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 24	Last May 23
27¾	15⅛	..	Indian Re ct	500	17¼	17	17¼	17
239	154¼	4§	Ingersol R	300	214¾	214	214¾	..

—I—

98	70⅜	3½	Inland Steel	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	85⅞
30⅞	16⅛	4	Inspiration	300	20	19⅞	19⅞	19½
39½	20⅜	..	Interboro RT	400	30¼	30	30¼	30¼
67¼	54½	7	Inter Apri ppf	200	61	61	61	..
193	152½	6§	Int Business	100	186	186	186	186½
19¾	13¼	25	Int Carriers	300	15⅝	15	15⅝	14¾
75⅜	55¾	4	Int Cement	100	67	67	67	67
14½	5	..	Int Combus	700	10	10	10	9⅝
78	30	..	Int Comb pf	300	65	64	65	65
75½

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Chain Stores in U. S. Showing Progress—Australian Reports Better

With business generally hesitant and trends decidedly mixed, there has been an outstanding feature in United States trade developments so far this year. This feature is the progress made by retailing through chain systems.

The rate of this progress is shown by an index covering aggregate sales of 29 leading chains in practically every branch of merchandising. During the first fourth months of this year, while the slowness of business recovery was becoming more and more evident, chain store sales moved ahead 4.42 per cent, as compared with 1929 results for the like period. The gain for April was almost 10 per cent, as compared with April a year ago.

This week's developments have added little in the way of definiteness to the general business trend. Steel prices have been marked down in both the Pittsburgh and Chicago districts, though the demand at Chicago is reported as holding up well. Copper consumption has shown a decline.

Some Promising Lines

Among industries seen as occupying the most promising position at present are farm implement makers, chain stores, chemical works, electrical equipment companies, motion picture production, shipbuilding, electric light and power and telephone utilities.

Business as reported by the Commerce Department for the week ended May 17 was reflected in lower check payments than for the previous week, and was of smaller volume than a year ago. Wholesale prices showed a further decline in that week.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $10,000,521,000, a decline of 12.4 per cent, compared with the similar week of last year. Financing by bonds totaled $174,653,000 this week, compared with $190,005,000 last week and $33,-755,500 for the corresponding period of 1929.

Reports From Other Countries

Improved wool prices and general rains have resulted in a more cheerful sentiment regarding business in Australia. Employment conditions, however, are still showing an adverse trend, according to cables to the United States Department of Commerce. Collections also are becoming more difficult.

Belgian industry is operating at low levels, activity being restricted by lack of markets. Money is plentiful. The Bourse is fairly active, with stock trading largely of a professional nature.

A slight improvement is noted in Brazilian business conditions, but the generally predicted recovery is reported as slow in materializing.

The situation in Great Britain is featured by increased railway returns and by reports of profits in all nine districts into which the coal mining industry of Britain is divided. The profits on coal vary considerably, however, the high being 36 cents a ton. On an average for the year, coal profits now are estimated at about 9 cents a ton.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market was quiet this week. Prices were under pressure most of the time, but fluctuations generally were confined within a small range. Late trading was somewhat brisker and the tone strengthened considerably Friday. Brokers' loans showed a slight gain, being $8,-000,000 higher than last week.

Trading has been only moderate on the London stock market, with price movements irregular. The tone improved perceptibly about midweek, and, after a period of further irregularity, prices firmed up.

The week on the Paris Bourse began with an irregular downward trend and with trading restricted. There was a better tone in Wednesday's market, but trading later dwindled off. At the close of the period Paris stocks were undergoing a sharp recession.

On the Berlin Boerse an advance was stimulated at the opening of this week by the reduction in the official bank rate to 4½ per cent. Movements of prices later became irregular, however, and trading slowed down. International issues attracted some attention. At the close of the week specialties were finding favor, but most stocks were under pressure.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	May 23	May 22
				Last	
300	Acme Steel	65½	65	65½	66¼
200	Address Int'l	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	36
100	Allied Motor	14	14	14	14
500	Am Equities	19½	19¼	19½	19½
2000	Am Radio & T.	64	64	64	64
600	As Tel Util	25⅞	25	25⅞	25
1200	Bastian-Bless	37¼	36⅜	37	37⅛
100	Baxter Laund	6¼	6	6	6
200	Brown Fence	25	25	25	25½
100	Burnham Trad	13	13	13	13
500	Butler Bros	10½	10½	10½	10¼
150	Ceco Mfg	14	13¾	14	14
600	Cent Pub Serv A	39½	39½	39½	39½
350	Cent & S W Ut	26½	26	26½	26½
1100	Chi City pf	14¼	14	14	14¼
700	Chi Corp pf	40¼	40	40¼	40¼
3500	Chi Corp	13½	13¼	13½	13⅝
50	Chi Inves	7½	7½	7½	7½
100	Com Edison	310	306¼	310	305¾
76	Commun Wat S	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
900	Cont Chgo	19⅛	18¾	19	19¼
3000	Cord Corp	10⅜	10¼	10½	10¾
1050	El House Ut	50	49	50	50¼
200	Gleaner C Har	32½	32½	32½	32¾
700	Grt Lakes Air	6¾	6¼	6½	6¾
3200	Inland Util	32¾	32¼	32¼	32¾
1100	Insull Ut Inv	64⅞	64½	64¾	65
550	Libby, McNeil	16½	16¼	16½	16½
300	Lion Oil	26	25½	26	25½
150	Loudon Pack	36¼	35⅜	36½	36⅛
6700	Mer & Mfr A	36	34⅞	35½	35
12400	Mid Utilities	33½	33¼	33½	33⅜
100	Mid Ut pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
7000	Mo-Kan Pipe	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	34¼
100	Morgan Lith	15	15	15	15⅞
300	No Am Car	47¾	47¼	47¼	47½
1000	N A Lt & Pwr	76	74	74	76
500	Polymet Mfg	11¾	11⅛	11½	12
100	Q R S DeVry	15	15	15	15
50	Rollins Hos pf	38	38	38	38
1200	Seabd Ut Shares	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
300	Sheff Steel	½	½	½	½
100	Stand Dredge	21½	21⅜	21⅜	21½
450	St Dredge cv pf	25½	25	25¼	25
5600	Steimite Mfg	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
250	Swift & Co	30⅜	30¼	30¼	30¼
650	Swift Int'l	37⅛	37	37⅛	36¾
1050	Unit C Am pf	19½	18	19½	18
500	U S Gypsum	48¼	47¾	48¼	47
650	U S Radio	16¾	16½	16¾	16¼
1200	Utah Radio	9¼	9	9¼	9⅜
700	Util & Ind	18⅛	17⅞	18	17⅞
340	Ut & Ind pf	24⅞	24½	24¾	24¾
100	Vortex Mfg	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	Vortex Mfg A	30½	30½	30½	30⅜
50	Wahl Co	7	7	7	7
1900	Winton Engine	67	66½	67	66⅝
50	Yates-Am M pf	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	10

Stock sales, 306,800.

FAILURES SHOW DECREASE

NEW YORK—Slight improvement in the insolvency record for the country during the week is hown by the record compiled by R. G. Dun & Co. Defaults totaled 480, or 37 less than last week, but were 70 above the 410 failures in the corresponding week of 1929. Compared with last week, East, West and Pacific coast sections showed an improvement. The Pacific coast stood alone in improvement over a year ago.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	101¼	101¼
Alleghany 8s '49	101½	100¾
Allegh 5s rtc	97	96⅝
Am Ag Chmb 7½s '41	105	104½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	90	90
Am Emelting 5s '47	101¼	101
Am Sugar Refining 6s '7	103½	103½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	169	168½
Am T & T col '65s	104½	104½
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104⅜	104⅜
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107¾	107½
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105½	105½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105¾	105¾
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	82⅜	82½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90¼	90¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84¾	84¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94⅝	94⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s	134½	134½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	98½	98½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101½	101½
B&O 1st 4s '48	94	93¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	14½	104¼
B&O w 4½s	103⅛	103⅛
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	101¼	101⅛
B&O 5s series D	103¾	103⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	109¼	109¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101½	101½
Boston & Me 5s '67	100	100
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99⅛	98¾
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	95¾	95⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96	95¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	95¼	95¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	102⅜	102½
Can North deb 6½s '46	114¾	114½
Can Nat July 5s	102½	102¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	87	86⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99¾	99¾
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	112½	112⅛
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	46	46
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¾	100¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	100	100
Ches & O con 5s '39	103¼	103¼
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	103⅛	103⅛
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71¼	71¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	63¾	63
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	91¼	90¼
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	101¾	101⅝
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97½	97¼
Chi FI&P 4½s '52	95½	95½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	89¾	89¾
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¼	96
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103⅛	103⅛
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	105	105
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	97⅛	97⅛
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	98⅜	98½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109	108¼
Colonial Oil 6s	78	78
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102¼	102
Colum Pow 4½s	94½	94½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	98 r	98
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106	106
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	48¼	48¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	106
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	100	100
Cuba Cane Sug ProdD	25	25
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	64	63⅜
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	78	77½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99	99
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	101¾	101¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95½	95⅛
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	96¾	96½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95¼	95¼
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	104	104
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	100¼	100¼
Erie 5s '67	95	94⅜
Erie gen lien	82⅛	82⅛
Erie gen '75	94⅜	94⅜
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	101	101
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	77⅛	77½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅜	103¼
Gen Theater '40	99⅛	99
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106	106
Goodyear 5s '57	94	94
Great Northern 5½s '52	110⅞	110½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¼	111⅛
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99½	99½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	82⅛	82⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅞	101⅞
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	92¾	92¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100¼	100¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	68¾	68¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68½	68½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89⅜	89
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100¼	100¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	90⅜	90⅜
Int Paper 6s '55	92	92
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	97¾	97½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97½	97½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	76¼	76¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101¼	101¼
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106¼	106¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	91½	91
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103½	103½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100	100
L'Autaro 6s '54	83¼	83¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	71	71
Lehigh Val Coal 6s	82½	82½
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	107¼	107¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99¼	99¼
Long Island gen 4s '38	93¼	93¼
L&N uni 3s '40	96⅜	96⅜
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	53	52½
McCrory 5½s '41	100¼	100¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101⅜	101
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88¼	87⅞
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	102⅝	102⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78⅜	78⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100¼	100⅛
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100½	100½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	109½	109⅛
Mobile & Birm 4s '45	78⅞	78⅝
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102¼	102¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	83	83
Morris & Essex 4½s	98⅜	98⅜
Nat Acme 6s '42	102½	102½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	99¼	98⅞
N E T & T 4½s B '61	100¼	100¼
N E T & T 5s '52	106¼	106
N O T & M 5½s '54	101⅞	101½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	92¼	92¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107¼	107¼
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	97	97
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113½	113½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93½	93⅛
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100¾	100½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	89⅜	89
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	102½	102½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	62¾	62¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅜	103⅜
Nor Am Ed 5s ct	97¾	97⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102¼	102¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66⅞	66¼
Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97	91⅛	91⅛
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	114	113⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101¼	101¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	74	74
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	56½	56⅛
Otis Steel 6s '41	103¼	103¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102⅛	102
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	104¾	104¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101⅞	101⅜
Penn R R 4½s D	95¾	95½
Penn RR 4¾s '63	100⅞	100⅝
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	99¾	99¾
Penn R R gen 5s '68	109	109
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110	109½
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	86⅝	86⅝
Peoria & East inc 4s '90	86⅝	86⅝
Pere Marq 4½s	97¾	97¾
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	96½	96½
Phil Co 5s '67	100⅜	100⅛
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86¾	86¾
Phil & Read C & I 6 '49	109¾	109¼
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	103¼	103¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93¾	93¾
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	37	37
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Purity Baking 5s '48	95	94⅝
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	103¼	102¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	97	96
Read rfg 4½s '97	100	99¾
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	105¾	105¾
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107	107
SSt L &S F 4s A '50	91	90¾
St L & S F 5½s '78	93¾	93½
St L & S F 5s B '50	103	102¾
St L S W 1st 4s '89	86¾	86¾
St L S W con 4s '32	99	99
St L S W 1st 5s '52	100¼	100¼
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	105⅝	105⅝
Sa nnt Pub Ser 6s '52	106¾	106½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93	93
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	55	55
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	99¼	99¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95⅞	95⅞
Shell Union 5s '47	96¼	96¼
Shell Un 5s ct ww	99¾	99¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	93½	92
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102¼	102
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103⅝	103½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100	99¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96	95¾
Smith O A 6½s '33	103	103
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103¾	103½
Solway 5s	97	97
So Pacific col 4s '49	92	92
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92¾	92¾
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	99¼	98¾
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	97⅝	97⅝
So Ry con 5s '94	109¼	109
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104⅝	104⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅛	103¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	82	82
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¾	106½
Tex Corp 5s '44	105⅛	105
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	105¼	105¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49¼	49⅛
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	102	102
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	94½	94½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	102⅞
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101	101
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102¾	102¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100	100
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	108	108
UnionPac 1st 4s '47	95	95
Union Pacific 4s '68	90¼	90⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	98½	98½
U S Rubber 5s '47	85¾	85
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100¾	100¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96	95⅞
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100⅞	100¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	91¼	91
Wabash 4s Des M div '39	85	85
Wabash 4½s '78	93¾	93½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101⅞	101⅞
Wabash 2d 5s '39	102	102
Warsaw 6s ww	99¾	99¾
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	48	45
Warner Bros Pict 6s	106¾	106⅝
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104⅛	104
West Shore 4s 2361	88⅜	88⅜
Western Maryland 4s '52	83½	83½
Western Un 6½s '36	108¾	108¾
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	90⅞	90¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102¾	102¾
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	76¼	76¼
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	33½	33½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	26	26
Wills-Ov-d 6½s '33	100¼	100
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¾	100¾
Wis Cen 4s S ¾ D div '36	87½	87½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102	102

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last May 24	Last May 23
3½s '47	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.12
1st 4¼s 47	101.18	101.18	101.18	101.18	101.19
4th 4¼s '38	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.9
4th 4¼s rg	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5
US 3¾s '56	105.18	105.18	105.18	105.18	105.24
US 4¼s '52	112.10	112.10	112.10	112.10	112.3

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85¾	85¾
Adriatic El 7s '52	99½	99½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	79	78
Antwerp 5s '58	95½	95½
Argentine 5½s '62	93½	93½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98⅝	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98¼	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98¼	98
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98¼	98
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98¾	98¾
Australia 4½s '57	81½	81½
Australia 5s '55	89½	89¼
Australia 5s '57	89½	89½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89½	89½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95¼	95¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93½	93½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103½	103¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108	107⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108½	108¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	115
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110⅛	110
Berlin 6s '58	91	90½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	79⅛	78½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	93¼	95¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103¾	103¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	84	83½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100⅝	100⅝
Breda 7s ww	83¼	83¼
Brisbane 5s '57	84	84
Brisbane 5s '58	84	84
Budapest (City) 6s '62	82⅜	82⅜
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	94½	94½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	87½	87¼
Bulgaria 7½s '68	87¾	87¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	87¼	87
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	99⅝	99½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104⅞	104¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88⅞	88¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	99⅛	98¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91	91
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	91⅞	91½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	91	91
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89	89
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101½	101¼
Chile (Rep) 1961 ct	90½	90¼
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	28	28
Chilean Loan 7s	94⅞	94⅞
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	77	77
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	77⅝	77⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	77¼	77
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	76¾	76¼
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	92⅜	92⅜
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97¾	97¾
Coph'n Tel 5s '54	97⅝	97⅝
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110	110
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110	110
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93	92⅞
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¾	100⅝
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅜	105⅛
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100¼	100¼
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102	102
Duke Power 6s	105	105
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98	98
Finnish B 6½s '54	97⅞	97⅞
French Nat SS 7s '49	103¼	103¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	117½	117½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122⅛	122⅛
Germ 7s '49	108¾	108½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90¼	90¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	86	86
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	86½	86
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	86¾	86¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	94	94
Germ G E 6s '48	95¼	95¼
Germ G E 7s '45	104	104
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	100	100
Hansa 6s ww	88½	88½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	93½	93½
Hamburg 6s '46	95¾	95¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	93⅞	93⅞
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101¼	101¼
Hungary Mun 7s '46	88⅛	88⅛
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96⅜	96⅜
Italy (King) 7s '51	99	98⅞
Pap (Im Gov 2d 4s '31	97⅛	97⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104	103¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	83½	83½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	98	98
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	100	100
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103¾	103¾
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '56	88¼	88¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	92	91¾
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	99	99
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92	91¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	99	98¾
Norway (King) 5½s' 65	101	101
Norway (King) 6s '43	103	103
Norway (King) 6s '44	102⅞	103½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57	91	91
Nuremberg 6s '52	89	89
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90⅛	90⅛
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93½	93⅛
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103¾	103½
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104⅞	104⅞
Peru 6s '60	77	76¾
Poland 7s '47	84¼	84⅛
Poland 8s '50	95	94⅞
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	86½	85¾
Rumania 7s	84½	84
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90¾	90½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	77½	78¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	74	73⅛
Rome (City) 6½s '52	92	92
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89¼	89⅛
Sao Paulo (Bzl) 7s '56	96	96
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	98½	98½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	99½	99½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107¼	107¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	84½	84½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96½	96¼
Siemens 6½s ct '51	104⅞	104⅞
Siemens 7s '35	103¼	103¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108	107⅝
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99½	99¼
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100¼	100¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90¾	90¾
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87⅝	87½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	97	97
Tyrol 7½s '55	99½	99⅜
Uligawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100½	100½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104¾	104⅛
Uni Stl W Burbeck 7s '51	105	105
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	90½	90½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	90½	90½
Unterelbe 6s '53	84¾	84¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	98⅛	98
Vienna 6s '52	87⅜	87⅝
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	96¾	96¼
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	92¾	92¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97⅝	97⅝

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	May 24	May 23
				Last	
205	Am & Cont	27½	26¾	27	..
78	Am Found	18¼	17¾	18¼	18¼
328	Am T&T	231¾	229⅛	231¾	229⅛
2449	Am T&T rts	21¼	20¾	21⅛	21
1300	Andes Pet	.80	.80	.80	.80
200	Arcadian	.35	.35	.35	.35
100	Ariz Com	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
300	Big Sand	64	62	62	65
10	Bos El	82	82	82	81¾
15	B&M A sta	80½	80½	80½	81
10	B&M B sta	126	126	126	125½
10	City Service	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
60	City Ser rts	⅞	⅞	⅞	1⅛
50	Con Sec	56	56	56	..
10	Cop Range	12	12	12	11⅞
150	Cr C & Int	11½	11⅜	11½	10⅞
430	East SS	32	30½	32	32
20	E G&F pf	96½	96½	96½	96
10	E G&F prpf	80	80	80	81
10	E Mass pf	34	34	34	..
136	Edison Elec	272	270	272	269⅞
556	Em Asso	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
50	Gen Alloy	10½	10½	10½	10
15	Gen Capital	50½	50½	50½	50½
100	Hancock	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
440	Hathaway B	20⅜	20	20⅜	20¼
100	Jenk Tel	6½	6½	6½	5¾
500	Lake Copper	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1½
50	Mass Util	8	8	8	8
65	May Old Col	.35	.35	.35

BRITISH INDIAN POLITICIANS AND PRINCES CONFER

'United States of India,' Linked With British Crown, Suggested

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRAS—An interesting turn in the kaleidoscope of Indian politics is given by the recent conference between representative Indian princes at Delhi and leading British Indian politicians.

For many years the relations between these two parties have been strained. The independent or semi-dependent Indian states as a rule are governed on lines which differ from those favored by the politicians; hence the attitude of the politicians toward the princes has been that of unfriendly critics.

The princes have scored through being in a position to prevent any criticism being formulated at their own doors. That is to say, if a politician ventures within the confines of an Indian state he has to be circumspect in his references to the ruler thereof. The great princes who rule over Hyderabad and Mysore, for example, are accustomed to give short shrift to any visitor who presumes to lecture them upon how they should govern. Imprisonment, or, more often, summary expulsion is also the lot of any agitator who sets foot within the Dominion of Hyderabad or the State of Mysore.

This hostility has come to a head through the recent prominence given to the idea of Dominion status. The politicians have gleefully assumed that Dominion status would deliver the princes more or less into their hands. The princes, on the contrary, have made it clear that, sooner than be at the mercy of the politicians, they would mobilize their forces.

A vital point of difference between the two parties is their attitude toward the Crown. The politicians, at best, yield only a lip-service loyalty to the British connection. Many of them have frankly attacked it. The princes, on the contrary, look upon the British Crown as the only link which can hold India together. To them the Empire is cardinal; they refuse to acknowledge any other suzerain but the British king.

The conference was arranged at the instance of the princes. The parties met at dinner, and thereafter informal conversations took place with a view to discovering a modus vivendi.

The proceedings were private, but it appears that they were extremely cordial. The speeches made were largely exploratory, but certain concrete proposals emerged, one of which was that British India and the states should form a federation, the autonomy of the states being safeguarded, under the establishment of a Supreme Court and a Federal Council. Another proposal was that of a United States of India in which the Indian states should have sovereignty, with the British Crown as the binding link. So much for the politicians' proposals.

On the princes' side, the Maharaja of Bikanir, a remarkable and outstanding personality, assured the politicians that the princes were not against British Indian reforms. The one thing they objected to was undue interference in the affairs of the states—a view which was indorsed by the Maharajah of Alwar, who frankly avowed that they wanted the existing treaties with British India to be modified for this reason. They objected to undue interference.

The last word—a timely one—was pronounced by Sir Hugh Cocke, one of the two Britishers admitted to take part in the conference. Sir Hugh drew attention to the vital necessity of settling the existing Hindu-Moslem difficulty before the bigger question of Indian unity could be considered.

A committee was eventually appointed to formulate the issues raised by the discussions.

Two Maiden Speeches Attract Attention in British Parliament

Current Session Has Witnessed Initial Efforts of Two Children of Past and Present Premiers—An Event Unique in History of House

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The current session of Parliament has been remarkable for witnessing two maiden speeches from children of past and present prime ministers of Great Britain, an event unique in the history of the House of Commons.

A maiden speech is an occasion that never fails to arouse intense interest, because it is one into which the unexpected and the unforeseen enter in full measure.

When a member rises to address the Commons for the first time it is totally impossible to forecast from his record in other places whether his speech will be a complete triumph or an utter failure. Oratorical skill, either in the hustings or in the law courts, seems to have no relation whatever to ability to impress Parliament.

Oddly enough, the influence of the maiden speech on the legislator's future career seems to be but slight. There are plenty of instances of speakers who failed to fulfill their first promise, as well as of those who have won to immense oratorical reputation after initial disaster. Of the first class, the most famous is William Gerard Hamilton, who spoke for the first time at about 1 a. m. on Nov. 14, 1755, in a debate that had already lasted for about 11 hours. Though Hamilton frequently spoke during subsequent years, his other efforts compared so poorly with his maiden speech that today he is known as "Single-Speech Hamilton."

On the other hand, the most striking example of living down initial failure is provided by Benjamin Disraeli, whose somewhat flamboyant style and dress soon provoked hostile laughter from the House, in which he delivered his maiden speech Dec. 7, 1837. In a very short time nothing could be heard of the speaker's remarks, his voice being drowned by "hisses, groans, hoots, catcalls, drumming with the feet, loud conversations, and imitations of animals."

Not in the least perturbed, Disraeli went steadily on, determined, whatever happened, to keep on his legs as long as he had originally intended, and even self-possessed enough to congratulate himself on the excellence of the very speech that was turning the House into a bear garden. At the end he summoned up all his energies and, in a voice that every observer agreed rose high above the din, he spoke the famous words, "I sit down now, but the day will come when you will hear me."

Different as was the fate of these two speeches, they did both at least succeed in making a sensation. But the maiden speech of the most tremendous orator that Parliament has ever produced, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, was quite undistinguished, indicating neither by height of success nor by depth of failure that the House was in the presence of anyone different from the ordinary run of debater. The topic on which Pitt spoke, a formal vote of congratulation to the Prince of Wales in 1736, precluded any astonishingly brilliant verbal display, especially as the Prince in question was that unfortunate eldest son of George III, whose amazing unpopularity with his family Lord Rosebery has described as one of "the minor mysteries of history."

On what is the most successful maiden speech ever delivered, opinions will, of course, always differ. Hamilton's would obviously be an almost unrivaled candidate for the distinction, were it not that later in the debate its effect was eclipsed by an address from Pitt. In these circumstances the honor may perhaps be claimed for that of the Earl of Birkenhead, then F. E. Smith, in 1906.

The Earl has himself told us that as he drove down to the House with his wife he said that his speech would either be a tremendous success or a greater failure than Disraeli's. It was the former, but not a model on which future orators can be recommended to base their own first efforts. With what he has described as its unparalleled degree of "calculated insolence and sustained invective," this speech was an effective tour de force that only ability of a very rare kind could have accomplished.

English Cathedrals Guard Treasure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The treasures preserved in English cathedrals are little recognized except by antiquaries. Their value is so priceless that it cannot possibly be estimated.

There are in the world, for example, only four copies of Magna Charta, which secured the liberty of the English people. In the cathedral libraries of Lincoln and Salisbury two of these precious documents are safely guarded.

At Winchester there are, in the cathedral, six chests, which contain, according to historic records, the bones of Saxon kings who ruled over England before the Norman Conquest. In Durham a stone marks the actual spot where rest the bones of the Venerable Bede, who passed away nearly 1200 years ago. At Rochester, in Kent, are helmets, leather jerkins and muskets left behind by soldiers who served under Oliver Cromwell in the time of the Commonwealth.

But of all English cathedrals, probably the greatest treasures may be found in the one at Canterbury. Here, after 500 years, may still be seen the surcoat of Edward, the Black Prince, his gauntlets, and the scabbard of his sword, suspended above his tomb.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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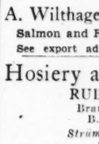

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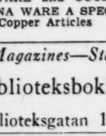

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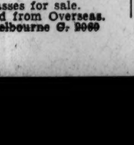

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FOSTER DEFINES ERA OF FAITH IN BUSINESS FIELD

'Road to Plenty' Man Sees Ground Gained by New Economics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Characterizing the passage of the Wagner unemployment bills by Congress as the adoption of a new policy in government and as marking the defeat of "the can't-do-anything-about-it" economic doctrine, Dr. William T. Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, in an address before the Business Policy Forum on May 22, declared that this legislation was an example of the new "economics of faith" which has been gaining ground during recent years.

The Wagner bills provide for an appropriation of $150,000,000 to be expended on certain public works when employment is scarce, he said, for the regular collection of facts about the unemployed, and for establishment of a national system of labor exchanges.

"The three bills are essential parts of a sound, unified program," he said.

Dr. Foster referred to the steps President Hoover took last fall to curb a depression of business as having "far-reaching significance."

"What he did has far more than local, far more than temporary interest," he said. "It marks the application for the first time in a gigantic scale, of the economics of faith."

This new policy, he said, is in marked contrast to the old belief of the inevitability of business slumps and unemployment. Such "economics of despair," he asserted, were fostered by the "complacent acceptance of hard times."

Proponents of the old theories held, he said, that business slumps "are an inescapable consequence of some original economic sin, and prosperity can be restored only by a duly prolonged process of penance."

"Happily, this dismal science—dominant in teaching and in trade—is rapidly losing its social standing," he continued. "There is something very offensive about it. In its place has appeared, in recent years, the economics of faith—faith in the power of man to use his intelligence to control his economic destiny.

"According to this doctrine, every important factor in business depressions is subject to human control. Natural law is not to blame. Divine law is not to blame. In the past, as a matter of fact, panics resulted almost entirely from financial methods which were deliberately devised by man. When man in this country got sufficiently tired of panics, he devised better financial methods, and in this country panics came no more.

"Man made his own law of business depressions. Under that law, he convicted himself. At last, he is getting tired of serving his self-imposed sentence. Now he is intent upon obtaining his economic pardon and release.

"It is only in the light of this conflict between the old economics and the new that anyone can see the far-reaching significance of President Hoover's efforts last fall to curb a depression of business. For the first time in history, the head of a great Nation took aggressive leadership of the Nation's business, public and private, for the avowed purpose of sustaining production, payrolls and employment.

"And for the first time in our history the heads of our largest business enterprises and of our state and local governments are prepared to follow such leadership.

"In the future, no doubt, a much larger proportion of the flexible parts of the federal budget will be administered in accord with that principle. The doctors of despair will be more and more discredited. Increasing numbers of men will renounce their allegiance to the economics of despair."

BETTER TREND IN NATIONAL CASH REGISTER SALES

May sales of National Cash Register Company, although running behind May, 1929, are thus far approximately 50 per cent ahead of April. Although improvement is likely to be gradual, indications are that operations saw their low in April and have definitely turned for the better.

Judging from operations in April, and thus far in May, net in the quarter ending June 30 should exceed $1,300,000, or more than 80 cents a share on 1,590,000 shares of Class A and Class B combined, compared with $912,240 in the March, 1930, quarter, equal to 57 cents a share on the combined stocks. Net in the June quarter of 1929 was $2,586,860 and in the June quarter of 1928 $2,151,284, equal, respectively, to $1.63 and $1.43 on combined A and B stocks.

Earnings for the first half of 1930 will thus exceed $1.37 a share on combined A and B, compared with $2.77 in the first six months of 1929 and $2.42 in 1928. This would be only slightly below the $1.50 dividend requirement on both classes of stock for the half-year. The entire Cash Register organization is cheerful over probable operations in the final half, and there seems little doubt that the year's dividend requirement of $3 a share on both A and B stocks will be earned by a comfortable margin.

The 1,190,000 shares of A stock, the only issue available to the public, receive a preferential dividend of $3 annually before the 400,000 shares of B or management stock receive any return. Estimated net for the first half, therefore, if applied directly to the A stock, will equal more than $1.85 a share, or 23 per cent in excess of the preferential dividend for the period.

With the outlook for the second half definitely better than the first half, the safety of the $3 annual dividend on the Class A seems not at all doubtful. The $1 extra paid on the A and B stocks in December of 1929 probably will be omitted this year, although it is still to early to forecast such action.

HUDSON & MANHATTAN

NEW YORK—Oren Root, president of Hudson & Manhattan Railroad, has resigned, effective Sept. 1, 1930. The board has not yet elected his successor.

ARUNDEL CORP. EARNINGS

Arundel Corporation reports for the four months ended April 30 a net of $629,822, after charges, compared with $444,405 in April, 1929. The April net was $234,308, after charges, compared with $123,339.

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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2 Aero Underwrit	13¼	13¼	13¼
6 Air Invest war	2½	2¼	2½
13 Allied Mills	9¼	9	9
1 Am Brit & Cont	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Am Cities P&LB	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
15 Am Com Pow A	27¾	27½	27½
21 Am Com Pow B	50	48	49
3 Am Com P opt war	3	2¾	3
2 Am Cyan B	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
5 Am Equities	19⅜	19	19
2 Am & For Pow war	57¼	57¼	57¼
5 Am Gas & El	141	140⅝	141
1 Am Gas&El pf	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Am Mach & Fdy new	52	52	52
†25 Am Mfg	50¼	50¼	50¼
†50 Am Meter	69	68	69
5 Am Maracaibo	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
†25 Am Mfg pf	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 Am Nat Gas	17¾	17¾	17¾
12 Am Superpower	33¾	33⅜	33⅜
1 Am Superpow 1st pf	101	101	101
†25 Am Transformer	17½	17½	17½
3 Am Util & Gen B vtc	13	13	13
5 Am Yyette	3¼	3	3¼
5 Anglo Chi C Nitra	39½	39⅜	39½
27 Appalachian Gas	13	12¾	12⅞
18 Ark Nat Gas	12¼	12	12¼
23 Ark Nat Gas A	12¼	11⅞	12
†10 Ark Pw & Lt pf (7)	108	108	108
1 Asso Dye & Print	1½	1½	1½
1 Asso Gas & El	43¼	43¼	43¼
8 Asso G&E A (2.40g)	39⅜	39¾	39
1 Asso Tel Util (7%f)	26	26	26
7 Atlas Util	13¾	13⅛	13¾
2 Autom Mus A (1.05g)	7¾	7⅝	7¾
1 Aut VM cv pr pf	12	12	12
B			
3 Blue Ridge	10⅞	10½	10½
6 Blue Ridge cv pf (3r)	40⅞	40½	40½
1 Bohack H C (2½)	84½	84½	84½
6 Brazil Tr & Lt (2)	49	49	49½
1 Brill A (.65)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Buckeye Pipe Line	59	59	59
1 Burma Ltd	3	3	3
C			
2 CAM Co vtc	⅞	¾	⅞
9 Can Marc Wireless	6½	6¼	6½
1 Celluloid Corp	15	15	15
1 Central Ark States	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 Cent Pub Serv A	39⅝	39½	39⅝
6 Cen Pub Serv new	40⅛	40	40⅛
7 Cen States Elec	33⅛	32¾	33
1 Chain Strs Develop	5	5	5
2 Chain Strs Stock	16	15½	15½
1 Charis Corp	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
8 Chem Nat Asso N vtc	20⅞	20½	20½
1 Chesebro Mfg	17½	17½	17½
57 Cities Service	35⅛	35	35
4 Cities Serv pf	93	92¾	92⅝
104 Cit Serv rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Clark D L	1¼	1	1
15 Cleve El Illum rts	20⅝	20½	20½
1 Cleve Tractor	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
8 Colum Oil&Gas vtc	13½	13	13⅜
1 Columbia Pict vtc	45¼	45¼	45¼
6 Comwealth & So war	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
1 Com Wat Wks	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Cons Gas&E Balt	130⅞	130⅝	130⅞
2 Cons Nev Utah	⅛	⅛	⅛
23 Cord Corp	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
1 Corp Secur Chic	24½	24½	24½
4 Cosden Oil	57¼	57	57
1 Creole Pet	6	6	6
1 Cresson Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Crocker & Wheeler	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
2 Crown Util Cork A	11¼	11⅛	11¼
90 Cuban C Prod ww	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Cumberland P L	17½	17½	17½
3 Cuneo Press	40	40	40
3 Curtiss Wright war	2¾	2¾	2¾
D			
12 Dayton Airplane	7¾	7	7⅜
8 Deere & Co new	131¾	129	129
3 De Forest Radio	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
49 Detroit Aircraft	7¾	7⅛	7¾
3 Dresser Mfg A	50¾	50¾	50¾
5 Dresser Mfg B	43⅜	41⅞	43⅜
1 Driver Harris	82½	82½	82½
14 Duquesne Gas	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
3 Dubilier Condenser	6½	6½	6½
E			
20 East States Pow B	40½	39¾	39⅞
12 East Util Asso cv	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜
1 Eastern Util A	12¾	12¾	12¾
165 El Bond & Share	102⅞	100⅜	102⅝
2 El Bond & Sh pf	108⅜	107⅝	108⅜
2 El P & L opt war	65	65	65
6 Electric Share pf	98	98	98
5 Empire Pub Serv A	20⅞	19⅞	20
4 Europe El deb rts	7⅛	7	7⅛
2 Evans Wallo Lead	23¾	23¾	23¾
F			
4 Fandango Corp	1	1	1
1 Fansteel Prod	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Fed Bake Shops	7	7	7
2 Federal Screw	35⅝	35½	35⅝
1 Financial Invest	2	2	2
2 Fokker Aircraft	25	25	25
2 Foltis Fischer	6	6	6
23 Ford Mot Cana A	36⅞	36⅜	36
10 Ford Motor France	12⅝	12½	12½
6 Ford Mot Ltd	18⅜	18⅛	18¼
1 Foremost Dairy	6	6	6
1 Foremost Dairy pf	12½	12½	12½
2 Fox Theater A	13⅛	13	13
G			
9 Gen Bak	3¼	3	3
3 Gen Capital Corp	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
3 Gen Elec Ltd rct	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Gen Gas&El cv pf B	86⅞	84⅝	86⅞
1 Gen Ldy Mach	5½	5½	5½
1 Gen Mot pfd new	96	96	96
1 Gen Water Wks	29	29	29
1 Glen Alden Coal	100	100	100
1 Globe Underwriters	12½	12½	12½
1 Golden Center Min	4¼	4¼	4¼
11 Goldfield Cons	⅛	⅛	⅛
219 Gorham Incorp	34⅛	30½	31¼
1 Gotham Knitbac	1½	1½	1½
†20 Gt Lakes Dredge & D	275	275	275
†25 Grief &B pf X	97	97	97
H			
2 Houston Oil new	22½	22⅜	22⅜
11 Hudson Bay M&S	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
2 Hydro El Serv	46¼	46	46¼
2 Hygrade Food	14⅛	14	14
I			
3 Ind Ter Illum A	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
1 Ind Ter Illum B	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
2 Indust Fin ctf	25¾	25½	25¾
†75 Indust Fin pf	69	68	69
1 Insull Util	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 Ins Co Nor Am	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
4 Insurance Sec	19½	19⅛	19½
2 Intercon Petrol	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
13 Internat Salt Co new	50½	50⅛	50⅛
11 Int Salt rts	3½	3⅜	3½
2 Int Util B	16	16	16
2 Inter Util war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Interstate Equit	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Interstate Hosiery	7½	7½	7½
2 Irving Air Chute	22½	22¼	22¼
2 Irving Air Chute war	7¾	7¾	7¾
13 Ital Superpower A	12½	12¼	12½
L			
1 Landay A xw	4½	4⅛	4½
2 Lily Tulip Cup	28¾	28½	28¾
2 Loew's war	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Louisiana L & E	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
M			
1 Manfrs Fin vtc	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
4 Mapes Cons Mfg	44⅞	43½	44⅞
5 Marine Midland	40	39½	39½
3 Marine Union Inv	20⅝	20½	20½
5 Mavis Bottling Co	2½	2⅜	2⅜
2 Mayflower Assoc	69	68⅞	69
4 Memphis Nat Gas	18⅞	18½	18⅞
2 Mercantile Stores	49¾	49½	49¾
3 Merch & Mfg Sec A	35⅝	35½	35⅝
13 Metal & Min	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛
2 Metro Ch Stores	20	18⅞	20
1 Mid Royalty cv pf	23	23	23
1 Mid West St Util	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝
2 Mid West Util	33½	33¼	33¼
1 Midland Unit cv pf A	44	44	44
1 Midland United war	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3 Mid Sta Pet vtc A	8½	8½	8½
30 Mo Kans Pipe L	35	34¾	34⅞
9 Mo Kans Pipe L vtc B	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 Mo Kan Pipe pr rts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Montecat deb rt	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3 Mountain Gulf Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
N			
1 Nachman Spring	17½	17½	17½
1 National Amer Co	9	9	9
1 Nat Family Stores	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
11 Natl Fuel & Gas	40¾	40	40⅛
1 Natl Grocer	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 Natl Investors	21	20½	21
4 Nat Short Term A	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 Natl Steel xw	66	66	66
1 Nat Sugar Ref N J	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Nelson Corp H	25	25	25
1 Nebel Oscar	11	11	11
1 Nehi Corp	23	23	23
2 New Bradford	2½	2½	2½
1 Newberry JJ Co	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
†50 Nevada Cal El	25	25	25
†10 New Eng Pow pf	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 New Jersey Zinc	75	74¾	74¾
1 N Y Hamb	35	35	35
1 N Y Rio & B Aires	15	15	15
1 N Y Transit	20½	20½	20½
129 Niag Hud P new	23¼	22⅞	23
20 Niag H P A war new	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
7 Niag Shares Md	19½	19⅜	19½
3 Noranda Mines	28¾	28⅝	28¾
1*Northam War pf	37	37	37
5 No Am Aviat A war	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 North Am Cement	5	5	5
4 North States P A	161	160	160
O			
4 Ohio Cop	⅞	¾	¾
2 Ohio Oil	71⅝	71⅜	1⅜
3 Oil Stocks A	9¾	9½	9½
1 Outboard Mot B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
P			
1 Pac Coast Bis	51½	51½	51½
24 Pandem Oil	1⅝	1½	1½
7 Pennroad Corp	13	12⅞	13
1 Peoples Lt Pow A	36½	36⅛	36½
2 Petroleum Corp	25⅞	25½	25⅞
1 Petroleum Corp war	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Philippe (L) B	20	20	20
2 Polymet Mfg	12	11⅛	12
2 Pressed Metals	16⅝	16½	16½
5 Prince & Whitely	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 Prince & White pf	40½	40½	40½
6 Pub Util old	23⅞	23½	23⅝
R			
2 Rich Oil Sal pf	22	21¾	21¾
S			
45 St. Regis Paper	30⅝	30	30⅝
1 Seaboard Util	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Sec Corp Gen New	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
1 Segal Lock	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 Selected Indust	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Sel Ind allot ctf	76	76	76
1 Select Ind pr pf	66	66	66
1 Shenandoah	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
6 Shenandoah pf	45	44	45
1 Silica Gel ctf	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
5 Southern Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Southern Pipe Line	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Southland Royalty	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Southwest Gas Ut	17½	17½	17½
10 Span & Gen rcts	1½	1½	1½
1 Standard Motors	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6 Stand Oil Indiana	54⅛	54	54
*1 Stand Oil Neb	48¼	48¼	48¼
†9 Stand Oil Ohio pf	118½	118½	118½
4 Stein Cosmetics	22⅛	21⅜	21¼
1 Stromberg Carlson	30	30	30
5 Swift Int	37	37	37
T			
4 Taggart Corp	27¾	27½	27¾
14 Technicolor Inc	57	55½	55½
3 Texon Oil & Land	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
†25 Thermoid Co pf	81	81	81
4 Torrington Co Me	1⅞	1¾	1¾
6 Transamer Corp	44	43⅞	44
1 Transcont Air Tr	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Tubize Chat Corp	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
U			
2 United Am Util	17	16⅞	17
1 United Carr Fast	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
26 United Founders	29¾	29¼	29⅜
4 United Gas new	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
3 United Gas new	10	10	10
1 United Gas pf	96½	96½	96½
3 Un Lt&Pow A	53	52½	53
3 US&IntSec 1st pf	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
20 US&Overseas	20	18⅞	20
3 US Elec Pow	18	17¾	17⅞
6 US Lines pf	16	15⅞	16
10 Util Pow&Lt	22½	22¼	22¼
5 Utility & Indus	18	17¾	18
V			
6 Vacuum Oil	88	87½	87⅞
1 Van Camp Packing	8	8	8
2 Vick Finance	8	8	8
W			
10 Watson JW Co	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Wayne Pump	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 White Sew M deb rts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5 Wil-Low Caft	12⅞	12¼	12¼
Y			
1 Y Oil & Gas	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
1 Yukon Gold	⅞	⅞	⅞

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

5 Alabama Pow 4½s '67	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
26 Am & For Pw 5s 2030	88¼	88	88
19 Am G&E 5s '28	98	97⅞	98
4 Am Pw&L 6s 2016	107¾	107⅝	107¾
7 Am Roll M 5s '48	99½	99¼	99¼
32 Appalach Gas 6s '45	129¼	128	129
4 Appalach Gas 6s B '45	100	100	100
4 Asso El 4½s '53	88	87½	87⅞
2 Asso G&E 5½s '38	84⅛	83½	84½
14 Asso G&E 5s '68	85	84¼	84⅞
10 Asso G&B 4½s C '49	81½	80⅞	81½
19 Asso Tel Ut 5½s C '44	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Bell Tel can 5s A '55	102½	102½	102½
5 Tell Tel Can 5s B '57	102½	102⅜	102⅜
6 B & M 2nd 5s '55	99½	99¼	99½
5 Caroline P & L 5s '56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Caterpillar Tr 5s '38	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
7 Cent St El 5½s '54	82½	82¼	82¼
1 Cent St El 5s '48	81	81	81
6 Cent St P&L 5½s '53	90	89½	90
32 Chi R&P 4½s '60	101¾	101½	101½
68 Cit&Sub 4½s '99	100⅛	100¼	100⅛
128 Cities Ser 5s' '50	124⅛	123⅞	124⅛
1 Cities Ser 5s '66	85	85	85
4 Cities Ser Gas 5½s '42	87½	87½	87½
1 Con Pow 4½s '58	98	98	98
5 Cont G&E 5s A '58	90⅞	90	90
6 Crown Zeller 6s '40	98½	98	98½
15 Cruc Steel 5s '40	99½	99¼	99½
3 Det C Gas 6s A '47	106½	106½	106½
2 Duquesne Gas 6s '35	100	100	100
3 East Ut In 5s A '54	81¼	80½	81¼
1 Elec Ind G 6½s'43ww	111	111	111
5 El P&Lt 5s 2030	91	91	91
4 Fairbanks H 5s '42	97	97	97
1 F'stone Cot M 5s '48	89	89	89
1 F'stone Tire 5s '42	94½	94½	94½
5 Gatineau Po 5s '56	94¾	94¾	94½
1 Gatineau pow 6s '41	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Gen Bronze Cor 6s '40	99½	99½	99½
12 Gen WW&El 6s B '44	95	95	95
5 Georgia Pow 5s '67	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Gobel 6½s A '35 ww	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	101	101	101
1 H Glf G 6½s A'43 cod	93½	93½	93½
1 Hou Gulf Gas 6s A '43	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Hygrade Food 6s A '49	70½	70½	70½
4 Ill Pow&Lt 5½s '57	94¼	93¾	94¼
2 Ill Pow&Lt 5½s B' 54	100⅞	100¾	100¾
2 Indpls P&L 5s A '57	100	100	100
17 Insull Ut Inv 6s B '40	105	105	105
8 Int Cnt Po 6s A '48ww	94½	93¾	94½
1 Interl Sec Am 5s '47	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Inters Pow 5s '57	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Ia-Neb Lt&P 5s '57	94	94	94
3 Koppers G & C 5s '47	89⅝	89½	89½
13 Leh P S 6s A 2026	105⅛	105	105⅛
1 Libby McN&Lib 5s '42	94¼	94¼	94¼
12 Louisiana P&L 5s '57	97	97	97
2 Manitoba P 5½s A'51	100	100	100
15 Mass Gas 5s '55	98	98	98
39 Mem Nat Gas 6s '42	118½	118	118½
5 Mid Sts Pet 6½s A '45	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
19 Mo Pac 5s H '80	100⅜	100¼	100¼
4 Nat Pow & Lt 5s B '30	91¾	91⅝	91⅜
3 Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	79½	79½	79½
1 Newberry (JJ) 5½s '40	99	99	99
10 N E Gas & El 5s '47	91	91	91
1 N Y Porm 5½s '48 ww	85	85	85
1 NY Po&Lt 4½s '67	94¾	94	3494¼
31 Niag Shrs 5½s '50	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
5 No Ind Pb S 5s '69	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Ohio Pow 5s B '52	101	101	101
1 Pac W Oil 6½s '43 ww	93	93	92
1 Penn Dix&Nor 6s '44	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 Phila El 5½s '72	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Pitts&Wva 4½sC '60	92½	92¼	92½
5 Poor & Co 6s'39	105½	105½	105½
3 Potomac Edis 5sE'56	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Proctor & G 4½s '47	97½	97½	97½
5 Pug Sd P&L 5sC'50	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Pure Oil 5½s '40	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Roch Cent Pow 5s'53	77	77	77
10 San Ant Pub S5sB'58	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Shawshcen 7s '31	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
21 S E P & L 6s A2025xw	105⅞	105½	105½
1 South Cal Gas 6½s'35	93½	93⅛	93⅛
10 So Nat Gas 6s '44	99	99	99
1 Sou'west G&E5sA'57	96	96	96
3 Staley Mfg 6s '42	98½	98½	98½
2 Stand P&Lt 6s '57	99½	99½	99½
7 Tex Gas Util 6s '45	100¼	99⅞	99½
10 Un Oil of Calif 5s'45	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Un Lgt&Ry 5½s'52	90¼	90¼	90¼
18 Van Sweringen 6s'35	98	98	98
1 Virg El Pw 5s A'55	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Wabash RR 5s D'80	100½	100½	100½
4 West Tex Util 5s A'57	91⅜	91¼	91¼
2 Western Union 5s'60	103¼	103¼	103¼

FOREIGN BONDS

2 BuenAiresProv7½s'47	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Com Priv B 5½s '37	89½	89½	89½
48 Cuba Rep 5½s '45	98	98	98
1 Finland R B B 6s '61	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 Gelsenkirchen 6s '34	95½	95¼	95½
2 Ger Cons M 6s '47	89¼	89¼	89¼
4 Hamb El 7s '35	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Hanover City 7s '39	97	97	97
11 Helsingfors 6½s '60	94¼	94¼	93¾
4 Isarco Hyd El 7s'52	92	91⅞	92
1 It Sup Pw 6s A'63 xw	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Mansfd M&S 7s'41 xw	87	87	87
4 Nippon El Pow 6½s'53	91	91	91
4 Prussia FS 6½s'51	94½	94½	94½
25 Russian 5½s 1921	4	4	4
2 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
1 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
5 Terni El 6½s '53	87	87	87
1 Un Stl Wk 6½sA'47ww	91¾	91¾	91¾

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. A—Plus extra in stock. F—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra. R—Cash or stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	May 24 Wk. ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.26½ 1.27½	1.26⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.95 .97¾	1.03¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.55 .54	.58
Flour	6.00 5.95	5.70
Beef, family	26.00 27.00	32.00
Pork	32.00 32.00	31.50
Lard	.1090 .1100	.1200
Cotton, Mid Up	.1630 .1650	.1985
Zinc	.0465 .0465	.0555
Iron	20.76 20.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	33.00 33.00	36.00
Copper	.1300 .1300	.1800
Tin	.3137⅝ .3200	.4360
Rubber	.1425 .1412½	.2320
Sugar	.0470 .0490	.0490
Lead	.0550 .0560	.0700
Print cloth	.0525 .0525	.....

MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER

MONTREAL — Montreal Light, Heat & Power Corporation is mailing to stockholders warrants to subscribe to new stock. Warrants to customers will be mailed on or about June 25. A letter accompanying the warrants state that initial installment of $12.50 a share must be paid before 3 p. m. July 2. Subsequent installments are payable on the following dates: $12.50 a share Nov. 1, 1930, $12.50 Feb. 2, 1931, and $12.03 May 1, 1931.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c; a full size tube for 30c A 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Longwood Towers, Brookline, Mass.

FURNISHED balcony apartment, extensive view over parkway; comfortable, homey; piano, housekeeping; café on premises; unfurnished rent only asked: from June 10 to Sept. 1. Tel. Aspinwall 0878, or D-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

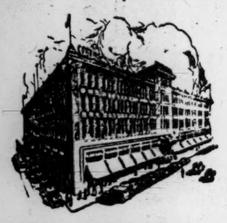
General Classified

*

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

One of the South's Great Department Stores



Cohen Brothers

WHIDDON'S
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocers"
"There Is One Near You"
43 Stores in Jacksonville
Best Prices—Service—Coupons

MRS. J. A. McKEE
Incorporated
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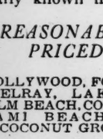
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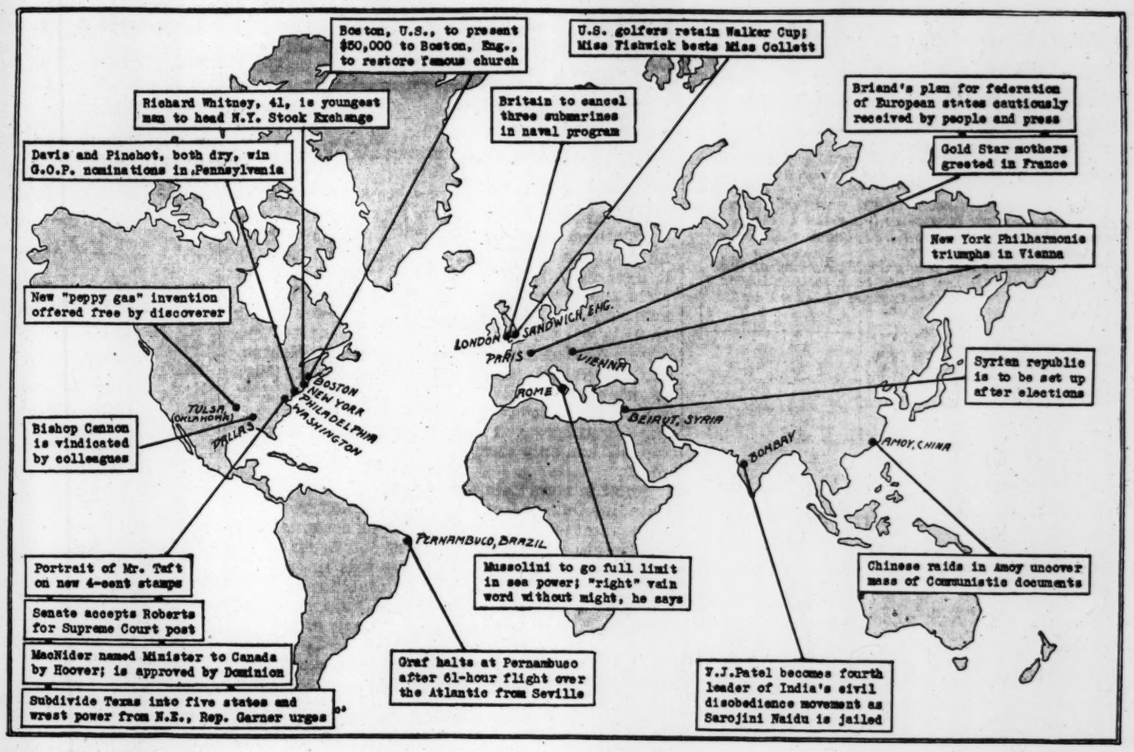
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Boston, U.S., to present $50,000 to Boston, Eng., to restore famous church
U.S. golfers retain Walker Cup; Miss Fishwick beats Miss Collett
Richard Whitney, 41, is youngest man to head N.Y. Stock Exchange
Britain to cancel three submarines in naval program
Briand's plan for federation of European states cautiously received by people and press
Davis and Pinchot, both dry, win G.O.P. nominations in Pennsylvania
Gold Star mothers greeted in France
New York Philharmonic triumphs in Vienna
New "peppy gas" invention offered free by discoverer
LONDON
SANDWICH, ENG.
PARIS
VIENNA
Syrian republic is to be set up after elections
TULSA (OKLAHOMA)
DALLAS
BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
WASHINGTON
ROME
BEIRUT, SYRIA
BOMBAY
AMOY, CHINA
Bishop Cannon is vindicated by colleagues
PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL
Mussolini to go full limit in sea power; "right" vain word without might, he says
Chinese raids in Amoy uncover mass of Communistic documents
Portrait of Mr. Taft on new 4-cent stamps
Senate accepts Roberts for Supreme Court post
MacNider named Minister to Canada by Hoover; is approved by Dominion
Graf halts at Pernambuco after 61-hour flight over the Atlantic from Seville
V.J.Patel becomes fourth leader of India's civil disobedience movement as Sarojini Naidu is jailed
Subdivide Texas into five states and wrest power from N.E., Rep. Garner urges

One Minute Biographies

Who: DWIGHT L. MOODY.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: One of the foremost evangelists of the nineteenth century, whose name is forever linked with that of his co-worker, Ira D. Sankey. Presumably nobody foresaw an unusual future for the New England country lad who remained on the farm until, at 16, he set out courageously, romantically to seek his fortune in the great city. During the next few years he was clerk in several stores, both in Boston and in Chicago; but he was likewise discovering that religion was his absorbing interest. Eagerly he devoted his spare hours to missionary work among the poor.

Such a sympathy with the problems of those people did Moody evince, so ably did he conduct his social and religious work among them, that in time all other responsibility was crowded out. All his time was then given over to work at the missions; he was made president of the Young Men's Christian Association in Chicago. Moody was known in various parts of the country as a successful public speaker; he began to be in demand at conventions. And, during the Civil War, his fame spread all the more, through his ceaseless and unselfish labors in behalf of the suffering of both armies. Back in Chicago he went, at the close of the war, to resume his social and missionary work. Soon he had an independent church of his own, though the striking fact was that he had never been ordained minister. His church and his home were both totally destroyed during the Chicago fire of 1871; but both were speedily rebuilt. And it was at near this same time that Moody went with Ira D. Sankey on an evangelistic tour of Great Britain which, lasting for two years, marked the beginning of their extraordinary career.

Most people know familiarly the names "Moody and Sankey," though their understanding of what those names stood for may be exceedingly vague. Most people, too, have at some period been acquainted with the "Moody and Sankey hymn books," though they may not realize that it was Mr. Sankey's own singing of those hymns which first attracted Moody to him. Their abilities interlocked perfectly and their long partnership as missionaries brought comfort to unnumbered thousands. Moody was the author of many published addresses and sermons. In Chicago he was the founder of a Bible Institute, designed to fit young men and women for the work of evangelists. In Northfield, Mass., he founded two schools, one for boys and one for girls, both offering an excellent education to those who had not the means for the ordinary college tuition. It is said that the schools have been in part supported by royalties from the much-loved "Moody and Sankey hymn books."

Brevities

London Humorist: "Rise every morning," a magistrate advised a man in court, "with the fixed determination to make your wife realize that you are the master of the house, and see what happens." We know what will happen. He'll have to get his own breakfast.

Life: You can tell if the phone number you are calling is a private home or an office. If it's a private home, the party who answers will say: "Wait just a moment until I turn off the radio."

Arkansas Gazette: Men's liberties began to dwindle about the time Mrs. Pithecanthropus put a sewing machine in the corner of the cave referred to as her husband's "dom."

A Quotation for Today

WORK, hard work, is a blessing to the soul and character of the man who works. . . . No man is more to be pitied than the man who has nothing to do.—KINGSLEY.

The Mail Bag

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Mail Bag Editor:

Can't you just see my golden coat—and my topaz eyes looking at you so lovingly and saying: "Please—may I come in too and have a chat?" When my mistress read Goody Hobbs's letter, she said: "There, Little Brother, you must write to the Mail Bag, too, and tell the kind editor how much you enjoy all of the letters and the Little Cat and Mrs. Topsy Kat stories." So she has undertaken to write this for me and let me whisper a secret. She says that if I have any correspondents, she will be my secretary and I know I should dearly love to receive letters. We live in California, and you know that we are all great California boosters out here! Well we may be! Have you ever driven through miles of orange groves in blossom with old Baldy in the distance a blaze of pink glory in the rays of the setting sun, and all the air fragrant with orange bloom?

I wonder if many of the Monitor kitties know how much fun it is to ride in the car? My little friends, Sylvia and Jergen, go out with their family regularly, and I am sure they attract a great deal of interest. They are Persians, too—and last Christmas they gave my mistress a lovely, yellow china cat from Germany—not a bit like me, even if my coat is yellow and my eyes are gold! Oh, yes—and I have an ostrich plume for a tail!

Purrishly yours,
Little Brother.

Savannah, Georgia

Dear Editor:

We have been taking the Monitor only a few weeks. In these few weeks I have read many interesting features and articles and I enjoyed them very much. I think many correspondents are grateful to the Mail Bag.

I am a young boy, 17 years old and attend high school. I should be very much pleased to correspond with anyone who lives out West. I am interested in athletics and camping.

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I am also writing to my first correspondent. I shall be very glad if you forward the inclosed to Heinz R. of Berlin, Germany.

William O.

[Your letter has been forwarded to Heinz, William.—Ed.]

Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor:

I want to thank you for printing my last letter, and through it I received several correspondents. I think it is so exciting to get letters from foreign countries, telling of other people's "doings."

Seattle is quite a large city, having a population of over 506,000. Its chief industries are lumbering, fishing, and commerce is of course very important because of our trade with the Orient and Alaska, Seattle being called the gateway to Alaska.

Last summer the "Sourdoughs" held their convention in Seattle. The "Sourdoughs" are the original "Ninety-eighters" who were up in Alaska in 1898 during the famous Alaskan gold rush. They had a parade and it was very interesting, for several wore their fur clothes that they had worn while in Alaska (rather warm clothing for August, don't you think?); others had dog teams with their beautiful "Huskies."

Washington is the "Evergreen State" and it is indeed an appropriate name, for it is ever green. We have many beautiful forests and we can boast also of mountains. To the east of Seattle is a long range of mountains—the Cascades—so named for their many cascades and riverfalls. To the west, across Puget Sound, are the Olympics. We can see majestic Mount Rainier from our schoolroom windows on clear days. It is one of the wonders of the Pacific Northwest.

My hobbies are corresponding, postcard collecting and reading. I am very much interested in aviation and hope to go up in an airplane soon.

I am 16 and attend high school, very much interested in drawing and painting and enjoy the prints on the Art Page. I read all about the naval conference and the various international articles in the Monitor.

Hoping to hear from girls all over the world,
Mary R.

Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Mail Bag before but I hope my letter will be printed, my cousins and I wish to gain some pen pals. My eleven-year-old boy cousin, Ralph Bohlssen, would like to correspond with boys in Alaska, Mexico, Scotland, Switzerland, or Germany, my fifteen-year-old girl cousin, Marian Bohlssen, with anyone in France, Spain, Italy, or Switzerland. I am a girl, 13 years of age, and wiuld like to correspond with anyone in Central or South America, Africa, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Italy, or China. Ralph is interested in soccer, football, and geography, Marian in travel, movies, books, and styles. I am interested in baseball, travel, books, and cats.

We live in the old Indian territory. Oshkosh was a great chief and the city is named after him. We have a park called Menominee after his tribe.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School here and get the Monitor occasionally from the neighbors. Please forward my letter to Annamarie M. of Hamburg, Germany.

We are all hoping to gain some good friends in this way. June B.

Upper Darby, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

It seems that one can never cease singing praises of The Christian Science Monitor and its wonderful medium of friendship, the Mail Bag. I have written to you several times before and received many lovely letters from Mail Baggers who have proven to be the best of friends, and now again I feel that I must write and start all over again to tell what the Mail Bag has done for me.

About two summers ago I met and spent some time with one of my correspondents, and just recently she repaid the visit, and it was so much fun to show her around our school and city.

The Monitor is used in our school library and it is very gratifying to hear pupils express an interest in it, and to have the teachers recognize it as an authoritive source for reference material.

I would particularly like to have girls write to me from Spain, France, Scotland, Canada, and from our own states of Florida, Wyoming, and Virginia.

I am 18 and after graduating this June, expect to do some sort of commercial work. Elizabeth G.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Frances M. (14), Fall City, Wash.
Elizabeth T. (15), Fall City, Wash.
Alice E. (15), Fall City, Wash.
Barbara B. (15), Fall City, Wash.

Boys

Major R. (15), Tolt, Wash.
Masaju S. (16), Snoqualmie, Wash.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Making Three Happy

Jacksonville, Ill.

IN A little village in the middle West there lived a wholesome girl of 18 years. Her home was small, the furnishings scanty, and the living meager. But no home is ever so humble that romance cannot enter, and she was going to be married.

But she had "dreamed of a real wedding, with a veil and orange blossoms, a high-topped city cake, and friends standing up with you before company sitting all around," she had confided to the wealthy villager for whom she worked three days each week. But the little cabin simply could not admit it, for its sides were now bulging out with many younger brothers and sisters. Besides, all the money coming in was needed to supply them. Even her trousseau would be very plain.

The girl's desire for a "real wedding" touched her mistress, and she immediately planned to stage the happy affair in her own home. Afterward she said she never had done anything which had given her more joy, and the young bride and groom were filled with overflowing gratitude, for it had been a "real wedding with veil and orange blossoms, a high-topped city cake and friends standing up with you before company sitting all around."

A Word a Day

Replevy

If goods or chattels have been wrongfully taken or detained, it is frequently possible to recover them promptly by a writ of replevin, which involves the giving of certain security to try the matter in court and to return the goods if defeated in the action. "To replevy," therefore, is to take or get back by a writ of replevin.

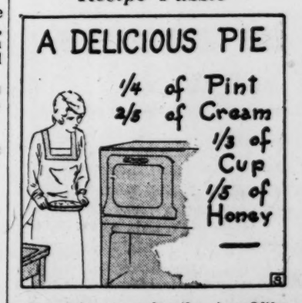
The word is traceable to a compounding of the French verb, *plevir*, "to warrant, be surety, give pledges," and the prefix *re*, "again."

Re-plev'-y is accented on the second syllable; sound first *e* as in *event*, second as in *end*, *y* as in *fancy*.

"Acting upon orders from the court, the sheriff replevied the goods which the tenant had removed from the furnished apartment."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Recipe Puzzle



By using one-fourth, two-fifths, one-third, or one-fifth of the letters in the words as indicated, spell the name of a kind of pie.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Ark" Puzzle:

1. Bark. 2 Dark. 3 Lark. 4 Mark. 5 Park. 6 Shark. 7 Spark. 8 Embark. 9 Remark. 10 Stark.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Digesting a Straw Vote

THE final returns of the Literary Digest poll prove beyond all shadow of doubt that this well-known magazine has conducted a straw vote on prohibition.

The complete tabulation of the ballots appearing in the current issue of the Digest shows the results as follows:

For continuance and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law	1,464,098
For modification of Volstead Law to permit light wines and beers	1,399,314
For repeal of Eighteenth Amendment	1,943,052
Total ballots distributed	20,000,000
Total ballots recorded	4,806,464
Total ballots unreturned	15,193,536

Now, the weight upon public opinion of this straw vote probably will prove to be the weight of straw itself, although the opponents of prohibition will very likely contend that it will be the weight of wet straw. But really how wet is this straw and how reliable is the wind which has blown the straw to the offices of the Digest editors?

Unfortunately the public has not received sufficient information to reach an accurate evaluation of the returns; it is not known, for example, whether the questionnaires were mailed to their recipients with regard to whether they were voters or not. And it is not known whether they were proportionately divided between men and women, though on this point there is much cumulative evidence that women were very disproportionately unrepresented in the poll. Furthermore, it is not known what proportion of the questionnaires were mailed to city and what proportion to country population. It is likewise not known upon what basis the number of ballots for each state was determined.

Without in the least impugning the motives of the Literary Digest, which the Monitor has never questioned, we believe that it can be fairly asked whether the accuracy of the Digest's presidential polls can apply with equal assurance to its prohibition polls. The answer need not be one of theory but can be one of fact, for the Digest has had experience in both fields. Its presidential polls have been tested by the ballot box and found a significantly true gauge to public opinion. A Digest prohibition poll has been tested by the ballot box and found extremely at variance with the actual vote. Thus in 1922 the Digest prohibition poll showed 39 per cent for enforcement, 41 per cent for modification and 21 per cent for repeal, yet in the following congressional elections three drys to one wet were sent to Washington by their constituencies. That same poll recorded Massachusetts, Ohio, South Dakota and California wet, yet in the subsequent actual election these states were dry. Furthermore in the states holding binding referenda subsequent to the Digest's poll in 1922, the vote in favor of prohibition exceeded the Digest's proportion by 50 per cent.

There is, of course, no opportunity to test the 1930 poll of the Digest by actual ballots, but we believe that it would be contrary to experience to construe the larger percentage of returns for repeal as a true gauge of public sentiment upon this question.

How, for example, are you going to classify the more than 15,000,000 persons who, receiving straw ballots, did not choose to take part in the poll? From the point of view of practical politics it is axiomatic that when no critical decision is pending, the majority in power—in this instance the supporters of prohibition—will tend to remain silent. In the present poll more than three to one remain silent, which is a rather dry commentary upon the recent judgment of the president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, that the whole people of the United States are four to one in revolt against the law!

It has been the habit of many wet newspapers simply to lump the votes for modification in with the votes for repeal, and by this convenient method amass a most ominous sentiment against the Eighteenth Amendment. Such an analysis of the balloting is both careless and misleading. We do not propose to make a comparable error by classifying the modificationists with the drys, but we should like to point out that a person who has voted for modification of the Volstead Act, while refraining from voting for repeal, has therefore proved himself to be in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment, and is thus in favor of a national policy of federal control of the liquor traffic. The fundamental proposition of the drys is that federal control is necessary for the effective protection of society from the evils of the liquor trade. If there is a better method than the present one, let us have it.

It is undoubtedly true that much of the sentiment for both modification and repeal rests upon dissatisfaction with present enforcement or upon the opinion that adequate enforcement is not possible. To this extent the results of the Digest poll can be fairly construed as a useful protest again the present shortcomings and inadequacies of enforcement. On this point we believe that it should be appreciated by every thoughtful disputant in the prohibition debate that the American people are intent upon freeing themselves from the evils of the traffic in beverage alcohol and that negative disapproval of present methods can never be the basis on which better conditions are to be worked out.

Today, therefore, the work of the Wickersham Commission, which is devoting its best thought to the developing of improved facilities for the administration and observance of the law, is doubly important. We are convinced that the effective prohibition of the liquor traffic is by no means impossible and that the people of the United States are not impotent to carry out their own wishes. The challenge of the liquor traffic to the American Government offers a battle worthy of the American people.

Experimenting on Babies

RECENT news items have told of seventeen fatalities in a hospital of Lübeck, Ger., following injection by local health officials of an anti-tuberculosis serum. There were besides, it appears, a number of other infants made ill from the inoculation. The word "other" is used advisedly, for therein resides a large part of the tragedy of the entire occurrence—the victims were babies of from one to ten days old! Whether any compulsion was used, or undue persuasion, is not stated; but be that as it may, the fact remains that today the parents of seventeen tots have been bereaved of their offspring as a result of what can only be regarded as a medical experiment.

Another news item published under a Budapest date line tells of five more babies who have similarly succumbed to this particular serum at the Children's Hospital at the city of Ujpest. The use of the serum was begun at this hospital, it is stated, in consequence of favorable reports by League of Nations experts, and autopsies performed show, it is said, that the lungs of the five children were infected with tuberculosis, although they had given no signs of the disease when they entered the hospital.

In this connection still another news item, that has received wide publicity, describing the use of maggots as an alleged cure for a bone disease called osteomyelitis, calls for attention. The item told of experiments that have been conducted by a physician connected with Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., first upon guinea pigs, and then upon human beings. Here are the exact words:

> Then came his daring step. He tried the maggot cure on a human being "who had no chance to live anyway." He was successful.

Ah, but suppose he had not been successful! And is it a foregone conclusion, so certain that it may be accepted without any controversion whatever, that every patient "who has no chance to live anyway" is necessarily going to pass on? These are vital questions. They strike at the very foundation of medical intervention in human affairs. Upon the answers they receive must rest one section of the structure of true human liberty. What shall these answers be?

Splinter the Lone Star?—Never!

THE proposal to make five mere satellites out of that Lone Star empire which occupies all of North America except a small portion set aside for the United States, Canada, and Mexico, has already made more than five divisions among Texans.

A survey of Texas opinion indicates that almost every citizen has a different "slant" on the somewhat facetious threat made by John N. Garner, Democratic floor leader in the House of Representatives. Mr. Garner's idea was that New England's Republican and high-tariff power in the Senate might be offset by splitting Texas into five states, each of which would have two Democratic and low-tariff Senators. He recalled that under the enabling act by which Texas entered the Union in 1845 she received authority so to divide herself.

While Texans are almost as widely separated as El Paso and Texarkana—farther apart than New York and Chicago—in their attitude toward certain aspects of this entertaining scheme, they are apparently closer than Dallas and Fort Worth in their united opposition to anything which will reduce the grandeur of their domain. As Gov. Dan Moody puts it:

> Texas would not trade its traditions, its history, its grandeur for all the seats in the United States Senate.

There seems to be some belief that the traditions and the history could be apportioned, but splitting grandeur means ending it. Why, one of the five Texases would be merely a New York or a Georgia in size. None of them would make more than a half-dozen Delawares or Marylands. Never, say the Texans. We could not feel at home in anything so pygmitic. What would happen down on the King ranch, where the front gate is 150 miles from the front porch?

And then there are those poetics of publicity published in a bulletin of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce:

> If all the hogs in Texas were one hog, he would dig the Panama Canal in three roots and a grunt. If all the steers in Texas were one steer, he would stand with his front feet in the Gulf of Mexico and his hind feet in Hudson Bay, and with his horns punch holes in the moon, and with his tail brush the mists off the Aurora Borealis.

Why, exclaim loyal Texans, splintering the five points of the Lone Star would make a pig of that hog, a calf of that steer! We can't have our stories ruined that way.

Hush! Another Pretender

USUALLY one speaks of pretenders in a low voice, for their claims are generally dark, hidden. Not so, those of Baron de Boerlegui whose right to the crown of Albania is championed by Señor de la Quadra, a Basque poet of distinction. The claim goes back to the fourteenth century when the Baron's forefathers ruled the realm and held sway, until the Turks, seized with ambition to become a great power in Europe, swept west to the shores of the Adriatic and made Albania a province of their close-knit empire. Based though it may be on historic ground, the claim on behalf of the Baron has left King Zog unmoved as the ruling prince of Albania.

Although the Baron himself has renounced his claim, Señor de la Quadra refuses to allow it to suffer extinction by neglect. No one accuses him of carrying on his campaign solely because of a desire to be secretary of state in the first cabinet formed under the new prince. The plums of office are not always responsible for the zeal of men to restore "rightful" princes to their thrones. Probably they are no more so in this case than they were in that of Tammas Haggart, the humorist of Thrums, when he met James Stewart, "lawful king of Great Britain and Ireland" in the streets of Edinburgh, dressed in corduroy trousers and down at the heel.

Some men find satisfaction in hobnobbing with "kings" on equal terms, and "rightful heirs" to thrones frequently find that distant countries lavish entertainment upon them. Thus pretenders even today are not without their hosts. And certainly they will always be welcome in poetry; pursuit of a crown is far more romantic than the wearing of one. Probably this failure in Spain to speak of the pretender in a low voice is not political, but poetical.

Political Advertising

TWO United States Senators from a single state contributed to the discussion of the London Naval Treaty this week. Both are by profession journalists, even more than politicians. One, Senator Arthur Capper, of Topeka, Kan., may be accepted as the true type of middle West political opinion. Owning and editing a daily paper, as well as agricultural publications of wide circulation, he is in unusually close touch with the people of his community, and both intellectually and politically is in hearty sympathy with their ideals and aspirations. The other, Senator Henry J. Allen of Wichita, Kan., has been Governor of his State and, despite a reputation—somewhat dangerous to public men—of being a humorist, is, nevertheless, a shrewd observer of political conditions and a fair exponent of the opinion of his constituents.

Both of these Senators are earnest supporters of the London treaty. Mr. Capper, being a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, has naturally made consideration of this instrument a major duty of the present moment. Talking over the Columbia Broadcasting chain, he applauded the treaty; declared that it was a success from the viewpoint of world peace, and from that of security for the United States; and predicted its early ratification by the Senate. Mr. Allen addressed a more limited audience in the convention of the Advertising Federation of America. Characteristically, he adapted his argument to his auditors, and declared that the one certain method of securing the ratification of the treaty was to put the arguments in its behalf in charge of a well-equipped advertising agency. He declared that whatever there was of doubt and indecision in the treaty was due to the fact that "none of us had been compelled to read it," and he professed confidence that a successful and energetic advertising agency was capable of making the people read anything by constant reiteration and by the exaggerated prominence of its publication.

There is an element of common sense in the contention of Senator Allen. In few forms of intellectual industry has there been such scientific progress as has been made in the art of impressing this or that idea upon the consciousness of innumerable mortals by advertising. The practitioners of this art have developed almost to perfection the system of attracting and holding public attention by means of the printed word. Thus far their methods have been employed chiefly for commercial purposes. But signs multiply that they will yet be widely used in political and social propaganda.

In the second campaign of President Wilson political advertising was for the first time employed in a scientific and systematic fashion. There had been political advertisements from time immemorial, announcements of candidacies, brief excerpts from speeches, declarations from candidates, usually hastily prepared by themselves, and often given to small papers, more with the idea of influencing the editor than of impressing his readers. But in the Wilson campaign an advertising agency was employed to prepare the advertising, and the page arguments produced put to scorn the efforts of the best-equipped political spellbinders on the stump. It is probable that this system will be continued and extended in later political campaigns, and not only will professional advertising skill be applied to newspaper announcements of candidacies and policies but it will be called upon for the direction of campaigns over the radio.

Meantime, Mr. Allen's suggestion is that not merely the London treaty but the virtues of prohibition should be celebrated by professional advertising methods. It is probably needless to undertake the first task, for everyone is confident of the ratification of the treaty. The second has its importance, however, and every supporter of prohibition may well consider it an opportunity to contribute to such an advertising campaign.

Editorial Notes

Turkey has changed the characters of its alphabet from Arabic to Latin. China has taken a step toward a national tongue, in place of the present multiplicity of dialects, by ordering kuo-yu speech to be taught in all schools. A little more tinkering along these lines and a general linguistic "family coach" in the shape of an international language will not seem so impossible after all.

With more chains in the retail realm than ever before—8206 of them, to be exact, comprising 211,159 units, according to the latest count, with grocery stores leading, followed by department and dry goods stores and gasoline filling station concerns—the old-time adage that the chain is no stronger than its weakest link must be revised.

Rear Admiral Byrd is returning from a flight over the south pole, while Sir Hubert Wilkins is planning a submarine trip under the north pole. One explorer goes over the "bottom of the world" and the other under the "top of the world"—truly, this is an age of contrasts.

Jay-walkers or pedestrians in New York City who disobey traffic signals or go against the red and green lights at street crossings must pay fines ranging up to $50. They may become known as pay-walkers.

The humble banana, it appears, has redeemed the Guatemalan jungle morass for fifty miles, providing work and plenty for thousands of men. Fruit, indeed, of a worthy labor.

Boy Scouts now number 836,559. Which accounts for plenty of daily good turns.

The Dairywomen of Croatia

THIS is Tsvetkovitch, the village of enterprising women. Of course, in every European village the women are enterprising, and especially in every village in Croatia.

Still it isn't in every place that you see dairywomen striding down the street, each one with four or five large milk cans strung about her and with an additional can riding steadily on her head.

Not that this ability to balance all sorts of objects on their heads constitutes any distinction for the women of Tsvetkovitch. Any Croatian woman who wasn't able to carry a basket of eggs, or a tub of water, or a pumpkin, or a bag of potatoes on her head, while rapidly walking along with both hands full of other produce, would feel that she didn't "belong" at all, and the neighbors would certainly laugh at her. But the way in which these women of Tsvetkovitch have distinguished themselves is by using their heads not only for carrying heavy milk cans, but also for organizing and managing a whole milk-distributing enterprise.

* * *

It is they who run the milk business of the village. They have built numerous little dairies along the edge of the stream which flows past their houses, and every evening they receive in cans, placed in the cooling water, the milk which their neighbors bring to them. Then, arising very early the next morning, they milk their own cows, thus completing the day's supply of what they have to sell, and carry their cans to the railroad station half a mile away in a number of handcarts, which their children help them to pull, or else on their heads, and on curved poles laid across their shoulders. They hastily arrange their cans in the baggage car as the impatient engine steams and puffs, and long, long before the sun is up they start off to Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, and their children take the carts back home.

At Zagreb they are met by a number of men with carts, who help them carry the milk to various depots, from which they rapidly distribute it throughout the city, each covering her own route. They finish in time to catch the local train back home, and as the cans are now all empty, each woman can carry her cluster of them without help to the city station, and from the village station to her house beside the stream.

And when all this is over, at about ten o'clock in the morning, the day's work of the woman of Tsvetkovitch has only just begun. For she plows in the field, plies the hoe in the vineyard and garden, heaps up the corn, harvests the wheat with her sickle, rakes the hay into windrows, piles it in cocks, and gathers the potatoes—each as the season may demand.

And if none of these tasks require her attention you will find her beside the stream doing the family washing, which is no small undertaking, since both the men and women in the Croatian villages wear white clothes. And when you cease to hear her pounding wet garments on wooden slabs beside the running water, you may be sure that she is preparing to take her place beside the loom in her kitchen, and before long you will hear the steady "clack," "clack" of the clumsy pedals and the rapid "knock," "knock" of the shuttle which her nimble fingers throw back and forth, adding thread upon thread to the firm white cloth from which will be made new billowing shirts and flowing trousers.

* * *

If you should knock at the door and go into the house to call upon this woman, she would absent herself a moment with an excuse, and when she came back to you in the front room with the great built-in earthen stove and the bed piled almost ceiling high with mattresses and comforters, she would be wearing a little cap covered with a myriad of laughing, hand-embroidered roses, and a long apron heavy with many-hued flowers of silk thread.

After covering the little table with a white cloth, completely fringed with hand-made lace, she would give you a helping of fresh cottage cheese, a cup of milk, and a large slice of dark, whole wheat bread, and when you asked her about her family, as she stood beside your chair, she would tell you that her son and husband were in America, and that there were more houses in the village with men folks over there than houses with men folks at home.

She would show you picture post cards from Chicago, Detroit, Seattle or New York, and tell you that she was expecting the men back next summer. She would tell you that times were hard, fields small, villages thick, and taxes high, and that they couldn't live unless the men went away to earn. Then I think she would tell you about her daughters, how hard they worked and how obedient they were, and that in their village unworthy girls were unknown.

Then she would tell you about their village singing society, of the firemen's club which frequently arranged entertainments, of their open-air dances on the big holidays, and most of all of Croatia. On reluctantly leaving, after talking a long, long time, I am sure that you would have much admiration and a warm affection for the enterprising women of Tsvetkovitch.

R. H. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

THE Lessing House, an institute for foreign students at Berlin University, has just been pronounced open. Some 6000 foreign students have up to the present time participated in the special courses arranged for them, but they were dependent upon rooms in the university. A descendant of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, Frau Geheimrat Lessing, who is the owner of the house in the Dorotheen Strasse, has placed it at the disposal of the students in the form of a club, with the addition of lecture rooms where courses can be conducted on a broader and more convenient basis than at the near-by university. Every facility is afforded the student who comes here to study German art and economics, German literature and German culture. In addition to the usual classes under noted professors, study visits to the museums and galleries and to places of interest in the country will be arranged. Twice a year examinations are to be held, successful candidates being able to receive the pedagogic diploma and the language diploma, a certificate which will carry weight throughout the world of learning.

Lessing House Is Now Open

* * *

Few persons are aware that there is a little historical museum containing things appertaining to the state theaters in Berlin. It has not long been open and its organization is due to the efforts of Dr. Georg Droescher, the long-time stage manager at the Schauspielhaus. It is in a few small rooms of what is known as the Empress Frederick's Palace. Everything is arranged with utmost skill and taste; busts and portraits, autographs, valuable classics, pictures of stage settings classified according to their periods. In a glass case are costume sketches that have been corrected by Frederick with his own hand. There are signed letters of absorbing interest by Schiller, Goethe, Schlegel and Tieck, Chamisso, Meyerbeer, Lortzing and other great men connected in some way with the German dramatic or operatic stage. A collection of various settings of scenery of the "Magic Flute," chronologically arranged, and an album of similarly arranged costumes, attract considerable interest. Very interesting, also, is the correspondence between notabilities of the time, and August Wilhelm Iffland, one of Germany's greatest actors, managers and playwrights who flourished in the eighteenth century.

Historical State Theater Museum

* * *

The German Tierschutzverein (S. P. C. A.), always untiring in its efforts to promote kind treatment of animals, has now issued a small silver medal in place of the former diploma. On the front is engraved the Tierschutzverein sign of a five-pointed star with the name of the society, and on the reverse side are the words: "In Anerkennung guter Tierpflege" (in recognition of good care of animals). The medal is affixed to a yellow and blue band and is altogether very decorative. As the Germans generally are much addicted to badges of any description, this innovation will, no doubt, prove an extra inducement to treat their four-footed friends kindly. The first recipients of the new medal are drivers who have been forty-one and twenty-two years, respectively, in the service of a Berlin firm, and have always been known for their good treatment of the horses under their care.

The German S. P. C. A.

* * *

A new venture is the Pullman-Auto-Express-Service between Berlin and London. A well-appointed traveling automobile omnibus of great dimensions will, it is said, leave Berlin every fortnight for London, calling at Dresden, Leipzig, Nuremberg, Frankfurt, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Amsterdam and The Hague. It will cross the Channel to Harwich on a ferryboat similar to the one conveying the train from Warnemünde to Denmark. Other stopping places will be included when specially desired. It is not yet stated how long the entire journey will take, but the price has been fixed at 940 marks, which will make it prohibitive for many. Berlin, by the way, has just had an automobile jubilee, having reached its hundred thousandth motorcar.

Pullman-Auto-Express-Service

* * *

The police authorities at Frankfurt have issued a decree that all persons acting as guides in that city must be licensed. Permits are only granted after the applicant has taken a prescribed course of instruction and has furnished proof of good character. The same thing now obtains in Dresden. There are two groups of guides in the Saxon capital—those qualified merely to conduct visitors through the city and point out the sights, and those also speaking one or more foreign languages. Applicants for licenses have to submit to an examination by a traffic expert, an art expert and a specialist in foreign languages.

Frankfurt Guides to Be Licensed

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Prohibition vs. Government Control

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During the month of March, accompanied by my wife, I spent a week in Seattle and the State of Washington. We were greatly impressed with three things, among others:

1. In Vancouver, B. C., the papers are regularly bedecked with pictures of drink, advertising the alleged merits of various brands of liquor, beer, for instance, being announced as a most nourishing, health-giving drink. In Seattle we marked the utter absence in the press of any such advertising.

2. In Vancouver we left behind eight open government liquor stores, where the Government is in partnership with the brewer and distiller, and sixty-three government licensed beer saloons, open to men and women. In Seattle we looked for them. The attitude of the Government was manifest in their nonexistence. There were no open saloons inviting men and women to drink.

3. In Vancouver we were accustomed to seeing drunks on the streets, or listening to their profanity on the tram. In Seattle there was not the slightest sign of drinking or drunkenness that we could observe. An officer said, "We will find some for you," and took me to a section of the city where it was possible, but the intoxicated man could not be found. Prohibition prohibits much better than government control controls.

R. J. MCINTYRE.

Vancouver, B. C.

Judging a Poet by His Poetry

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The reviewer in the Monitor of April 12 of "Shelley's Lost Letters to Harriet" concluded with this sentence, "There is much to be said for judging a poet by his poetry and not by his aptitude for life and conduct."

The present voracity for biography has brought upon itself, among other kinds, the new "debunking" method of recounting a man's deeds in a way which tends to slur over the main reason for the subject's fame through overemphasis of some, often imaginary, failings.

Is it really necessary that a clever writer or general or statesman or inventor, using this word in its highest sense, should be a model in every path of life? Should we not rather, considering the present state of civilization, be thankful that such a man has been able to think farther and higher than others along just one line of thought?

I wonder whether, if people expected an actor to be only a good actor, this would remedy, or even alleviate, a tendency of people famous in one particular line to pose as authorities on the naval conference and the Chinese question, on Einstein's theories and even on somebody's vanishing cream as well?

Extremes are mostly reprehensible, and it is as bad to endeavor to place an erring man on a pedestal as it is to try to pull a good man off one.

NORMAN J. POGSON.

Hull, Yorks., Eng.

"Vaccination Views Changing"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to the editorial from the Louisville Courier-Journal, reprinted in the Monitor of May 2, entitled "Vaccination Views Changing," I would like to say that the idea that smallpox is "a harmless ailment" is not new. Way back in 1688 the great Sydenham, known as the English Hippocrates, wrote:

> If no mischief be done by physician or nurse, smallpox is the most slight and safe of all diseases.

This was reaffirmed by Dr. Isaac Massey of London in 1727:

> Natural smallpox seldom kills, unless under very ill management or when some lurking evil that was quiet is aroused.

New Orleans, La. F. D. BLUE.